



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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20 September 1990

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Kenya Hosts Preferential Trade Area Meeting

EA1909115090 Nairobi KNA in English 1412 GMT
17 Sep 90

[Text] Nairobi, 17th September (KNA)—The PS [Permanent Secretary] in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Mr Andrew Ligale, has called on the northern PTA [Preferential Trade Area] states of Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia to come to a definite agreement on the use of each others' telecommunications transit centres. Mr Ligale said this today in a speech read on his behalf by his deputy PS, Mr C.E. Odera, during the official opening of the [word indistinct] consultative committee meeting of the four countries held at K.I.C.C. [Kenyatta International Conference Center].

The meeting is considering, among other things, the use by PTA member states of Djibouti's telecommunications transit centre following the principle of collective self-sustained and self-sufficient development of the sub-region. Noting that the committee was formed as a means of accelerating the implementation of projects in the north PTA sub-region, Mr Ligale called on the committee to consider among others the Isiolo-Moyale-Somalia-Djibouti and Garissa-Liboi-Kismayo road projects as high-priority areas. He said it was expected that a smooth flow of inter-state road traffic would begin soon with regard to facilitation of transit traffic between Kenya and Ethiopia.

Mr Ligale told the committee to find a consensus on the projects to be submitted to donors, adding that Kenya attached great importance to the interstate transport and communications project and would consider hosting the first donors' meeting, whose convention timetable was to be discussed by the consultative committee meeting.

* Gulf Crisis: Repercussions on 'Poor' Countries

90AF0651A Antananarivo MIDI MADAGASIKARA
in French 6 Aug 90 p 3

[Article by Zo Rakotoseheno: "Gulf Crisis: Possible Economic Repercussions on Poor Countries"]

[Text] Yesterday, the Iraqi troops that invaded Kuwait began withdrawing from this territory. But nothing will be as it was before, for this invasion has upset all the economic forecasts. In one fell swoop, oil prices skyrocketed, the dollar rose and stocks dropped. On an economic level, it will be a long time before the consequences of this Gulf crisis

come to an end. They could have repercussions on the weak economy of developing countries.

Specialists do not share the same views about the economic situation. Some believe that the situation is serious; that this crisis signals the beginning of a worldwide recession; and that inflation will spread to all countries. Others, however, believe that the impact of this crisis could benefit oil-producing countries. Libya, which has pointed out that "the oil policy of some countries of the Gulf region has harmed the economic interests of the Arab nation that has been suffering from it over the last few years," could support this latter argument. It is making this statement as if this invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi troops were to lead to a new oil policy that would benefit the Arab countries as a whole.

But Greater Maghreb is not the orbit of the world. Other countries are also concerned about the possible repercussions of this new crisis, which caught more than one country unprepared. Will these repercussions increase further the failures, poverty, unemployment, and hunger befalling poor countries, and those of Sub-Saharan Africa in particular. Or will they trigger an improvement of the economic and financial situation? Here too opinions are divided. Pessimists believe that inflation will come rushing in. Higher oil prices will result in a generalized upward trend, which will affect transports and, consequently, imports. Poor countries will have to purchase their staple goods at higher prices. In that context, they will have to find the means to do so. The debt burden of these countries could therefore become much worse. On the other hand, optimists believe that a strong dollar could stimulate higher prices for raw materials and, consequently, for all exports. Many producing countries, which hold a large share of their foreign exchange resources in income products, such as coffee and cocoa, could improve their situation if this analysis were to prove correct. In fact, the crisis, which they were already experiencing following the price collapse of raw materials on the international market over these last few years, has already worsened dangerously.

But, many specialists do not, as yet, dare to express their views. For them, the situation is in the middle of unfolding. Therefore, according to them, it would simply be risky to proffer any kind of outcome. The fact remains that the Gulf situation is a subject of concern to everyone, for the Iraqi action, condemned by the international community, is not only a political or diplomatic affair. It is also an economic one. For better or worse, the future will give us the answer.

Congo**CSC Ends Congress, Recommends Conference***AB1909134190 Brazzaville Domestic Service
in French 0700 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] The deliberations of the eighth ordinary congress of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation [CSC] ended yesterday at the Congress Hall. After 12 days of discussions, Jean-Michel Bokamba Yangouma was reelected leader of the Congolese Trade Union. Fifty-seven statements, recommendations, and resolutions were adopted, and they were all aimed at protecting the interests of Congolese workers. These included the statement on reducing and suppressing functional salaries, recommendations on employment, general uneasing of financial implications, promotions, confirmations, and reclassifying workers. Here is an excerpt from the final communique that crowned the deliberations read by Michel Sambi.

[Begin Sambi recording] Having carefully examined the political document, the delegates discussed at length the future of trade unions in our country considering the new interest: a more obstinate defense of the material and moral interests of workers and relaunching relations between the CSC and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] to introduce a multiparty political system. The 1,001 delegates, after taking stock of 21 years of cohabitation with the PCT and in view of the qualitative mass and social organization, were able to draw conclusions from this experience. Thus, referring to the conclusions drawn up after examining the reports presented at the confederal congress, they reiterated trade union autonomy and independence. These values, which give trade unions full trade union freedom to act with new autonomy, will, without any interference, help to reconquer the lost fame and the mark of nobility that have characterized the Congolese trade union since the 13-15 August 1963 revolution. However, applying this trade union independence is subject to revising the Congolese Constitution.

Concerning the issue of democracy in our country, the delegates referred to the conclusions of the second session of the PCT Central Committee. Having analyzed the current political situation objectively and responsibly, they have agreed to adopt, in the nation's interest, a resolution concerning immediately holding a national conference which will lead to establishing a program for introducing a multiparty system in our country. [applause] [end recording] [passage omitted]

Demonstrators Loot Shops*AB1909173690 Paris AFP in French 1034 GMT
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Brazzaville, 19 Sep (AFP)—Several shops belonging to citizens of West African countries were pillaged yesterday in Pointe Noire, economic capital of Congo, by demonstrators who were waiting for the

results of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC) congress, it was learned in Brazzaville today.

The demonstrators were demanding trade union independence, a national conference, and restoration of workers' promotions, which have been frozen for the past five years as a result of the financial crisis, travelers coming from Pointe Noire told AFP. These demands were embodied in recommendations that were made public at the CSC congress' closing session yesterday evening in Brazzaville.

By this morning, calm had returned to Pointe Noire, where the strikers had resumed work in the morning. Unlike workers in Brazzaville, they had continued the strike, which began last Friday [14 Sep], despite the call for a resumption of work made on Sunday evening by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Equatorial Guinea**President Receives Mubarak Message on Gulf***AB1909221690 Paris AFP in French 1050 GMT
19 Sep 90*

[Text] Malabo, 19 Sep (AFP)—Mr. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of Equatorial Guinea, has received in audience Mr. Salah Halalwi, an Egyptian special envoy, who delivered a message to him from President Husni Mubarak, an official source announced today in Malabo. The message, which centers on the crisis in the Gulf, requests greater solidarity on the part of the Equatorial Guinean president as part of the boycott measures adopted against the Iraqi Government of Saddam Husayn, according to the source.

Reportage on President Obiang's Visit to Spain

For reportage on the visit by President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to Spain, including reports on his talks with Foreign Minister Felipe Gonzales, please see the Spain section of the 19 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Gabon**President Bongo Receives Zairian Premier Bululu***AB1909090890 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[Text] President Omar Bongo yesterday received the Zairian prime minister, Mr. Lunda Bululu. Mr. Bululu who, prior to his appointment as prime minister last year, was secretary general of the Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC] based in Libreville, came to bid farewell to the Gabonese head of state in his capacity as the outgoing CEEAC secretary general. From here Mr. Bululu will proceed to Kigali, Rwanda, where he will be received by President Juvenal Habyarimana, the CEEAC current chairman.

Election Results Canceled in 32 Districts

*AB1909153590 Dakar PANA in English
1209 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Libreville, 19 Sept (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) has taken a clear lead, winning 35 out of 49 seats, in the first round of the first ever multiparty parliamentary elections held in the country Sunday, [16 Sep].

The results of 32 districts were cancelled due to electoral fraud in polling stations.

With 35 candidates out of 49 elected in the first round, Gabon's ruling PDG has almost confirmed its majority in the country's future multiparty national assembly (parliament).

The major opposition party, the Morena Bucherons [National Recovery Movement—Lumberjacks] led by Father Paul Mba Abessole, won seven seats, sources close to the Ministry for Territorial Administration and local collectivities have said.

The results of the elections, released late Monday night have been highly contested by the opposition parties, according to the same sources.

The second round of the elections to be held Sunday [23 Sep] will be subject to some modifications due to the cancellation of the results in the 32 districts where electoral malpractices were discovered in the first round. The date for going back to the polls in these districts will be announced later.

Rwanda

Zaire's Bululu Comments After Meeting Habyarimana

*EA1909202790 Kigali Domestic Service in French
0430 CMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] The Economic Community of Central African States [CEEAC] secretary general tendered yesterday his resignation to the acting chairman of the community. Lunda Bululu has become the prime minister of his country, Zaire, and his new function does not allow him to perform his former job as an international civil servant. However, he still has certain ideas about the CEEAC. Listen to him at the end of his talks with President Habyarimana yesterday afternoon. The head of state received him at Urugwiro village:

[Begin Bululu recording] This organization, which has been functioning since 1985, has achieved much and can still do many things. Unfortunately, the member states do not always provide it with the necessary financial assistance. Each member state should respect and carry out its commitments. The CEEAC will stay alive in spite of the difficulties it is currently experiencing because, even if it did not exist, it ought to be created. We cannot in our capacity as individual states pretend to solve all our problems alone. We must combine our efforts in the framework of a more or less important entity in order efficiently to fight against underdevelopment. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Democratic Movement To Fight Alongside EPLF

EA1909122990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Excerpts] At a time when all nationals are being called upon to make every possible contribution to make the sun shine on us, the Eritrean Democratic Movement [EDM] has decided to combine its resources with and fight alongside the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF]. This decision was reached when an EDM delegation led by brother Hiruy Tedla Bayru met the EPLF leaders in Mitsiwa on 12 September.

This political decision noted that the current call of our broad masses and heroic army was for all national forces to join hands to eradicate, once and for all, the enemy forces and colonial institutions in our country. Accordingly, we wish to declare to the Eritreans that in response to that call, we have decided to join the EPLF and struggle alongside it. The decision states: On this basis we wish to call on other nationals to appreciate the exemplary step taken and join their national camp. [passage omitted]

The EPLF said that the meeting called for this decision, and since it was made freely they applauded and accepted it.

Oromo Army's, Defense Force's Military Claims

AB1909122190 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo Liberation in Oromo 1500 GMT 18 Sep 90

[From the "News of the Week" program]

[Excerpts] The Oromo Liberation Front, which is fighting to overthrow the Amhara colonial regime, liberate the Oromo people, and bring independence to Oromo, has intensified its struggle by mobilizing the Oromo masses against the enemy. [passage omitted]

Accordingly, the Oromo Liberation Army and the People's Defense Force have attacked enemy forces in eastern and western Oromo killing 118, wounding 126, and capturing 11 fascist government soldiers. [passage omitted]

EPRP Rebels Says Elections Under Way

EA1809134690 (Clandestine) Voice of Ethiopia on Path to Democracy in Amharic 0300 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP] is establishing a number of administrative programs in the areas they have liberated from the fascist government. The people in the EPRP-liberated areas are establishing their own administration, replacing the destroyed enemy administrations. Accordingly, in (Akasha and Hidem) areas, elections are under way to establish administrative institutions. In the 15 kebeles [communities] in these areas, administrative committees

and courts have been set up. It has also been confirmed that elections are being held to establish administrative institutions in other areas.

Three Killed in Air Raid

EA1809134290 (Clandestine) Voice of Ethiopia on Path to Democracy in Amharic 0300 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] The enemy, disturbed by the offensive carried out against it by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party [EPRP], has continued its bombardment by artillery and other heavy weapons of residential areas. We earlier reported that the EPRP combatants attacked and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy at Gimja Bet. The enemy forces, who were frightened and disturbed by the repeated attacks, bombarded (Ankasha Woreda) and (Tesfa Michael) village and its environs with BM rocket launchers for three hours on 28 August, killing three people and five animals, according to reports received from the area.

Somalia

Police Commander Shot Near Presidential Palace

AB1709182490 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 17 Sep 90

[Text] Mogadishu, Sept 17 (AFP)—An armed gang shot dead Mogadishu's Yaqshid district police commander Mohamed Musse Jama on Sunday [16 Sep], police announced on Monday. Colonel Jama, a veteran police officer, was killed while investigating an armed gang in Wardigley district, close to the Presidential Palace, a police report said. Eyewitnesses said two gunmen opened fire on the victim as he was leaving a crowded tea-shop. Nobody else was injured.

The new interior minister, Abdiqasim Salad Hassan, recently ordered security forces to crack down on the upsurge in armed robberies in the Somali capital. Colonel Jama was leading an enquiry into several raids on homes in Mogadishu by heavily armed gangs during which the robbers got away with millions of Somali shillings and jewels and inflicted severe injuries on their victims.

SNM Rebels Attack Burco Town Army Base

EA1909071690 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Battle report—A report just received from the Somali National Movement [SNM] central command says righteous SNM fighters of the sixth battalion have attacked a base of Siad Barre's renegade soldiers at Burco Town. Our gallant fighters inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy and seized various weapons and vehicles. The SNM fighters suffered no casualties during the attack on the base.

Uganda

Museveni on Security, Economy, External Relations

EA1909105990 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] The president, Lieutenant General Yoweri Museveni, has called on NRA [National Resistance Army] officers and men to play their role to eliminate the minor insecurity in the north and northeastern parts of the country. The president, who was officiating at the passing out of NRA officer cadets at the School of Infantry, Jinja, today, informed the new officers that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government has started a new program to eliminate once and for all the remnants of internal insecurity in the north and north-east of the country. The president told the officers that the remnants of the past reactionary forces, if not eliminated, could, among others, cause some distortions in the country's economic program, causing one part of the country to develop and another to regress. But he said that the steps taken recently will put to an end the problem once and for all.

Talking about Uganda's economy, President Museveni said the country's economy has made significant strides with a growth rate of 6.5 percent in the past four years making Uganda one of the five African countries with the highest economic growth rates. He, however, said that in spite of this significant growth, the country still has the problem of depending on one item, coffee, as sole exchange earner. He said he has instructed government departments concerned to diversify the country's foreign income earners to include, among others, fish, leather products, oil seeds, horticultural crops, cereals, textiles, and other products. He also said the government is putting emphasis on light engineering to enable the country to produce its spare parts and other light engineering products.

Speaking about Uganda's relations with other countries, President Museveni informed the officers that Uganda has again her good image in the world community,

saying that the bad image which the country got during dictator Amin's rule has been eliminated. The president further said that in the past Uganda was number four in the exportation of refugees, but today it is no longer in that position. It has repatriated its citizens who had taken refuge in neighboring countries.

The function was attended by Army Commander Major Gen. Mugisha Muntu and other senior government and military officers.

Blames Commanders for Unrest

AB1909203190 Dakar PANA in English
1003 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Kampala, 19 Sept. (UNA/PANA)—Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has blamed some of his military commanders for the continued banditry in north and north-eastern Uganda.

Addressing soldiers Tuesday at the commissioning of over 150 officer cadets at Gaddafi Barracks Jinja, 80 kilometres east of Kampala, Museveni said that certain commanders absconded from their commands and stayed in the capital Kampala to do other businesses.

He called on all officers and men of the National Resistance Army to each play his part to ensure complete elimination of banditry in the north within [as received] a few months. I am going to pay particular attention to the problem and I might choose to go and stay there until it is over, he said.

He said that in less than five years of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) leadership, Uganda had achieved much but that pockets of insecurity and the economy were the two weaknesses which the country still had to rectify.

Museveni described Uganda's image abroad as now being very good. Uganda, he said, was among the world's top four producers of refugees along with Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Cambodia but now the image has been cleaned. He said Uganda has repatriated over half a million of its citizens.

De Klerk Announces Investigation Units Formed*MB1909183290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1754 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk on Monday [as received] announced the formation of "special investigation units" to expedite investigations into acts of unrest. He told an international news conference at the Union Buildings on Monday night that these units would be headed by deputy attorney generals in order to speed up probes into acts of unrest.

Mr. de Klerk also announced an amnesty during which people or organisations in illegal possession of firearms and explosives had until October 1 to hand them to the South African Police. He also announced rewards of up to R [rand] 100,000 for information leading to the tracing of such weaponry or arms caches.

Mr. de Klerk said incidents which would be immediately investigated by the special units would be:

- The unrest in Sebokeng on the night of September 3-4;
- The recent attack on passengers on a Johannesburg suburban train;
- The recent incident on the Jeppe railway station;
- The recent ambush in which an SA [South African] policeman was killed; and
- any other incident which the minister of justice decided on.

The government was also investigating the institution of mechanisms of communication on local, regional and national levels to identify "community grievances". Mr. de Klerk said he was also considering appointing an independent, "highly respected person" to follow up allegations of misuse or the exceeding of power by government institutions, organisations or by individuals.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee would, as an interim measure, institute the special investigation units headed by deputy attorney generals. The full capability of the SAP [South African Police] should be placed at his disposal for the investigatory work, said Mr. de Klerk. "These units shall be charged with conducting investigations without delay and with ensuring that the criminal process takes its course expeditiously," said Mr. de Klerk.

Mr. de Klerk said individuals and organisations in possession of unlicensed or unregistered weapons had to be persuaded to hand these weapons in to the police. They would, however, also be given the opportunity to apply in the normal manner before October 1 for a licence to possess a specific weapon.

The purpose of improved communication was to identify and deal peacefully with community grievances in order to obviate conflict, Mr. de Klerk said.

"These public liaison units will be directed at the early prevention and defusing of potentially explosive situations." He appealed to all leaders and members of the public to cooperate with the security forces so that the violence could be brought to an end soon. "I wish to give

the assurance that actions taken by the security forces will be strict but controlled and impartial," said Mr. de Klerk.

De Klerk Reviews New Measures*MB1909201290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1934 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[By Ieteke Turkstra]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA—An amnesty for illegal arms and explosives, the introduction of special investigation units and the possible appointment of a "highly respected" person to look into allegations of misuse of power, were announced by President F.W. de Klerk on Wednesday night [19 Sep]. The additional measures follow the "Iron Fist" action implemented by the government at the weekend in an attempt to end the violence on Reef townships, in which more than 700 people have been killed.

"The government has committed itself to the process of negotiation, not only to seek peaceful constitutional solutions but also to deal with the causes of problems," Mr. de Klerk told an international news conference at the Union Buildings. Mr. de Klerk, accompanied by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, said nonetheless there were still those "bent on thwarting" the process of negotiation by violence which was not aimed at the state, but at political opponents and innocent individuals.

"The repulsive acts of violence and other incidents demand that every incident be investigated speedily so that the facts may be brought to light and those responsible can be brought book without delay." The need to speedily establish the facts which might lead to a criminal prosecution would be satisfied largely by legislation currently being processed and already announced by Mr. Coetsee.

Mr. de Klerk said it had further been decided Mr. Coetsee should—as an interim measure—institute special investigation units headed by an attorney general or a deputy attorney general. The full capability of the SAP [South African Police] would be placed at his disposal for the investigatory work.

The incidents at Sebokeng on September 3 and 4, the recent attack on passengers of a suburban train at Johannesburg, the incident at Jeppe station and the alleged ambush in which a policeman was killed, had to be investigated urgently, he said. Investigation units should report to Mr. Coetsee and Mr. Vlok in the shortest possible time and advise them on prima facie information and the course to be taken in each case, Mr. de Klerk said.

In addition inquests into appropriate cases would be instituted as soon as possible. Where indicated by Mr. Coetsee they would be presided over by a judge. Mr. Coetsee would make further announcements in this

connection. Mr. de Klerk said possible additional actions by the government would be considered from time to time following reports by investigation units or the findings of inquests, which included the appointment of commissions of inquiry.

He said it was imperative that the illegal possession of weapons by individuals and organizations be terminated as soon as possible. "Individuals and organizations in possession of unlicensed or unregistered weapons, or weapons which may not be owned in terms of the law, have to be persuaded to hand these weapons to the police," said Mr. de Klerk.

Indemnity from prosecution would be granted to all who handed their weapons in at police stations before October 1 and these people would be given an opportunity to apply for a license to possess a specific weapon, he said. Rewards up to R [rand] 100,000 for information leading to the uncovering of such armaments and arms caches was offered by the government and should be paid in accordance with a scale which would be determined and announced by the commissioner of the SA Police, said Mr. de Klerk.

The government was further investigating the institution of mechanisms of communication with the purpose to identify and deal peacefully with community grievances in order to obviate conflict. Mr. de Klerk said he was also considering the appointment of an independent "highly respected" person to follow up allegations of misuse of power by government institutions, organizations or by individuals.

"I want to get to the bottom of these allegations and such a person of high standard in public life will make a great contribution." Mr. de Klerk said a further announcement regarding the public liaison units as well as the appointment of the independent investigator would be made after his return from the United States. He added he was grateful for the determined co-operation of leaders from various quarters and for the public appeals they had since made in helping to bring violence to an end.

Johannesburg TV Reports

MB1909212490 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] We earlier referred to the state president's news conference on steps to curb violence. Mr. De Klerk said the present violence cannot be allowed to continue. He said it is therefore necessary to implement additional measures apart from those that have already been announced. The first of these measures entails better control over the possession of weapons:

[Begin De Klerk recording] It is of the utmost importance that the illegal possession of weapons by individuals and organizations be ended as soon as possible. Individuals and organizations who are in possession of unlicensed or unregistered weapons, or weapons which,

according to legislation, may not be in private possession, must be persuaded to hand these weapons in to the South African Police. With this goal in mind, the government has decided to grant indemnity against prosecution to all individuals and organizations who hand in or report firearms, explosives and other weapons or ammunition which is illegally in their possession or under their control, to a policeman at a police station before 1 October 1990.

Furthermore, such persons will, until 1 October, have the opportunity to go through the normal procedure of applying for a license to possess a specific firearm. [end recording]

Mr. De Klerk said the repulsive acts of violence require that each incident be investigated with expediency and that the perpetrators be brought to justice as soon as possible. He said the normal investigation procedures usually take too long, and therefore it was decided that special investigation units may be appointed by the minister of justice as an intermediary measure:

[Begin De Klerk recording] The task of these investigation units, who will be headed by an attorney general or deputy attorney general, is to undertake investigations without delay and to see to it that the criminal procedure, where applicable, take its course speedily. The following incidents must urgently be investigated by these units: a. the incidents of violence which took place on the night of 3-4 September 1990 at Sebokeng; b. the assault on passengers on the Johannesburg suburban train; c. the incident which occurred at the Jeppe railway station this past week; d. the alleged ambush in which a policeman was killed recently; e. any other incident, whether it took place in the past or occurs in future, which may from time to time be referred to such an investigation unit by the minister of justice.

Apart from the measures I have just announced, I would also like to point out that, with regard to the Pretoria Minute, the government is already investigating the establishment of communication mechanisms at local, regional, and national levels. These mechanisms are aimed at the identification and peaceful handling of community grievances, and should help to avoid conflict. [end recording]

UK Deputy Foreign Minister Meets De Klerk

MB2009092690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0826 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Pretoria Sept 20 SAPA—The British Government was looking forward to seeing President F.W. de Klerk in England again soon, the British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs (junior foreign minister), Mr. William Waldegrave, said in Pretoria on Thursday [20 Sep].

Speaking during his meeting with Mr. de Klerk at the Union Buildings, Mr. Waldegrave said he wished to

convey the British prime minister's, and foreign secretary's, greetings to Mr. de Klerk. He hoped that Britain would be able to give further support for the process Mr. de Klerk had initiated.

Mr. de Klerk said his government placed a high premium on relations with Britain, because of British investments and the number of people who had immigrated to South Africa through the years. "In that sense I think we're family," Mr. de Klerk said. He said Mr. Waldegrave would brief him on the latest developments in Britain and Europe, and he hoped to put across some perspectives "...Where we are in South Africa and where we are going".

Botha Meets With Delegation

*MB1909202090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2000 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA—South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha on Wednesday [19 Sep] held talks with the British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office responsible for Africa south of the Sahara, Mr. William Waldegrave, SABC [[South African Broadcasting Corporation]-TV news reports.

Mr. Waldegrave, accompanied by the British ambassador, Sir Robin Renwick, met Mr. Botha at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. Before the talks commenced, Mr. Botha said Mr. Waldegrave's visit had come at an opportune time because it would give him the opportunity to gain first hand knowledge of the events taking place in the country.

"Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is one of the world leaders who wants the lifting of sanctions against South Africa. Such a step will not only benefit South Africa, but also its neighbouring countries." Mr. Waldegrave said South Africa was experiencing an important phase in its history and he wished it all success in the development process it had initiated.

Among the matters due to be discussed at the meeting were the present situation in South Africa and ways in which the 11 southern African states could work closer together economically.

Vlok, Committee Meet, Discuss Qwaqwa Elections

*MB1909183590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1610 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA—It was the democratic right of every person eligible to vote in Qwaqwa to do so without intimidation, a joint working committee and Minister of Law and Order Mr. Adriaan Vlok decided after discussions.

Discussions held between Mr. Vlok and the committee—represented by inter alia the ANC [African National Congress], various unions, the Chamber of Commerce and the Democratic Party—on Tuesday [18 Sep] were held with a view to the elections which were to take place in Qwaqwa later this month. "The discussions centred

on the possibility of intimidation and violence and the implications of the deployment of SA [South African] security force members in Qwaqwa," a statement from Mr. Vlok said on Wednesday [19 Sep].

The committee was opposed to the elections as an expression of the will of the inhabitants of Qwaqwa, but was equally opposed to violence as a means to attain a democratic dispensation. The committee further expressed concern that violence might be initiated by "faceless" persons during the elections.

Mr. Vlok gave the assurance that the security forces were not in Qwaqwa in order to force anyone to either vote or abstain from voting. "Their sole purpose is to provide protection to all citizens of Qwaqwa," he said. Mr. Vlok appealed to the committee to assist the security forces by immediately bringing any behaviour aimed at harassing or intimidating citizens of Qwaqwa to the attention of the police.

Law Minister Denies Rudolph Medical Request

*MB1909132890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1109 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA—A request from the family of Mr. Piet Rudolph that a doctor of their choice examine the Section 29 detainee has been denied by the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, according to a statement from the Conservative Party [CP] on Wednesday [19 Sep].

In a statement to SAPA, Mr. Rudolph's member of Parliament [MP], Mr. Joseph Chiole, CP MP for Pretoria West, expressed his "shock and surprise" at Mr. Vlok's refusal.

Mr. Chiole said he had held further talks with Mr. Rudolph's children, who had again asked him to ask Mr. Vlok to urgently reconsider and allow the medical visit.

"In spite of the fact that Mr. Rudolph is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, the request is considered reasonable and fair if the case is judged on its merits," said Mr. Chiole.

Mr. Rudolph—deputy leader of the Boerestaats [Boer Homeland] Party and founder of the activist group "Orde Boerevolk" [Order of the Boer Nation]—is considered by supporters to be a Boer freedom fighter and demands have been made he be given the status of political prisoner.

Mr. Rudolph also has many followers among the membership of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], the Boerestaats Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], whose leaders on Tuesday expressed concern about his safety due to alleged torture practices against detained right-wingers by certain members of the security police.

The imprisoned right-winger Leonard Veenendaal wrote in a smuggled letter—published in Wednesday's CITIZEN—expressing for the detained Mr. Rudolph's life [sentence as received].

Mr. Rudolph has publicly claimed responsibility for the May 1990 explosion at Melrose House in Pretoria—where the Peace of Vereeniging was signed in 1902 which ended the independence of the two Boer republics. Brigadier Leon Mellet of Mr. Viok's office was not immediately available for comment.

Spokesman on Request

MB1909192690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1637 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the minister of law and order told SAPA on Wednesday [19 Sep] that each Article 29 detainee was told when detained that a panel of private medical practitioners was available from which the detainee could choose in order to be examined.

Brig. Mellet was asked to comment on the request from Conservative Party MP [member of Parliament], Mr. Joseph Chiole, that Mr. Rudolph be examined by a private medical practitioner chosen by the Rudolph family. This request had been denied by the minister of law and order, however the request was resubmitted on Wednesday.

Minister Stoffel Rejects Single Education System

MB1909163290 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] In an interview on state radio, Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe has said that a single education system is out of the question, as it would, in his words, create an uncontrollable bureaucratic monster. He said a single education system would have to be thrashed out around the negotiating table instead.

Police Official Denies Media Reports on Maharaj

MB1909193890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1649 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—South African Police [SAP] Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe on Wednesday [19 Sep] denied detained SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] member Mr. Mac Maharaj was not entitled to see an attorney or a doctor, as reported in some media. Gen. Van der Merwe said he was satisfied Mr. Maharaj was receiving "the best medical treatment possible".

He was being treated by a district surgeon for neck pain and was also being treated by an orthopaedic surgeon.

Section 29 of the Internal Security Act—under which Mr. Maharaj has been held since July 26—provides that no-one has access to a detainee unless authority is granted by the minister of law and order or a police

commissioner. Each application is considered on merit or necessity, Gen. Van der Merwe said.

He said it had not been considered necessary to allow a visit by a private practitioner to Mr. Maharaj, since he was already under specialist treatment. All Section 29 detainees had access to a panel of private practitioners, and were informed of their right regarding access to these doctors at the time of their detention.

"I would like to re-iterate this panel is still available to Mr. Maharaj, whenever he chooses to make use of it," Gen. Van der Merwe said. He said leg-irons were an encumbrance and were especially designed to prevent escape. A newspaper report that Mr. Maharaj "was being held in leg-irons" might create the impression this was permanently the case, he said.

"This is not the case. "Mr. Maharaj was, for short periods, placed in leg irons while identifying certain areas and during transit." Except for the periods mentioned, the SACP executive member had not been in leg irons as there was no need for this type of restraint, Gen. Van der Merwe said.

Minister Warns of 'Monster' Education System

MB1909101090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0958 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—A single education system "would create an uncontrollable bureaucratic monster," the minister of education and development aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, stated during a panel discussion on the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Afrikaans radio programme "Monitor" on Wednesday [19 September].

Dr van der Merwe also said a single education system for South Africa would be a question which will have to be discussed at the negotiating table. Other systems would have to be considered as a single education system would create an uncontrollable bureaucratic monster.

He said the challenge in black education was to set aside political differences and get the children back to the classrooms. After this, cooperation would have to be achieved on the local level before the real problems such as the insufficiency of schools and textbooks could be addressed.

Dr van der Merwe stated that more appropriate syllabi and more career-oriented education should also be considered.

Winnie Arrested After Visiting Thokoza Township

Collected 'Spent Cartridges'

MB1909115190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1149 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—The wife of African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela, Winnie, was arrested by police after

she went to Thokoza township on the East Rand on Wednesday [19 Sep] to collect spent cartridges residents wished to hand over, the ANC said in a statement.

The ANC said Mrs Mandela was being held at the Thokoza Police Station. "She was invited to Thokoza by residents who wished to hand over a quantity of spent cartridges.

"Members of the SAP [South African Police] found spent cartridges in her possession and arrested her," the statement said.

"The ANC condemns the harassment meted out to Mrs Winnie Mandela. Not only is the SAP intent on curbing the normal activity of the ANC, it also wishes to limit the ANC's contribution to the ending of violence."

Police Deny Arrest

*MB1909121690 Johannesburg S.A.P.A in English
1159 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—Winnie Mandela, wife of ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela, on Wednesday [19 September] handed spent AK47 shells to police at a roadblock in Thokoza, police said. East Rand police spokesman Capt Ida van Zweel scoffed at ANC claims that Mrs Mandela was arrested at the police roadblock for illegal possession of the AK47 shells.

"Mrs Mandela apparently picked up the shells while visiting Phola Park squatter camp (which borders Thokoza). She was stopped at a police roadblock where she handed them to a policeman. There is no crime involved," Capt van Zweel said. Asked if she thought Mrs Mandela's actions were praiseworthy from a police point of view, Lt van Zweel said: "Yes I believe so."

Mrs Mandela made headlines around the world on Tuesday when Transvaal Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres announced that she is to be charged for kidnapping and assault in connection with the alleged abduction and torture of four youths in Soweto in 1988. One of the youths, child activist Stompie Seipei, was killed during or after the torture session which allegedly took place at Mrs Mandela's Soweto home.

An ANC spokesman told SAPA Mrs Mandela was arrested after the shells were handed to her by Thokoza residents. "She managed to contact us to say that she had been arrested and was being held at the Thokoza Police Station," the spokesman said. Lt van Zweel rejected the allegations and reporters at Thokoza confirmed that Mrs Mandela had left the police station unescorted.

However, the ANC said in a later statement Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe "confirmed" that Mrs Mandela was held. The arresting officer, according to the ANC, was ordered by senior policeman, General Basie Smit, to release Mrs Mandela. "Mrs Mandela was released at 13h45 [1145 GMT].

"This makes nonsense of the denial issued by the East Rand police and the commanding officer of the Thokoza Police Station," according to the ANC.

Further on Roadblock Incident

*MB1909161690 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] The police have again denied that Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of the ANC [African National Congress] deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, was arrested today or held at the Thokoza police station.

However, a spokesman for the [South African] Police Division of Public Relations said an earlier police report on an incident at a roadblock in Thokoza was incorrect. It was reported then that Mrs. Mandela had been stopped at a Defense Force roadblock, where she made a statement about spent cartridge cases found in her possession.

The police spokesman said that what had happened, was that Mrs. Mandela had been stopped at the roadblock and her car searched. Several spent cartridge cases of rounds for AK-47 rifles, 9mm pistols and shotguns were found, as well as a live 9mm round. Mrs. Mandela was asked to make a statement on the matter, and she drove to the Thokoza police station to do so.

Mandela Says Participation in Talks Undecided

*MB2009081090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0746 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] London Sept 20 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] continued participation in peace negotiations with the government was hanging in the balance, the organisation's deputy leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, told British breakfast television viewers on Thursday [20 Sep].

Interviewed from Johannesburg by the BBC, Mr. Mandela said the decision on whether or not to break off talks with the South African Government rested with the ANC's national executive committee, which was meeting. If the ANC decided to pull out, it would be the government's responsibility because of the way it was handling the township violence, giving police a licence to kill.

Mr. Mandela said ANC followers were demanding arms with which to defend themselves. "We see that as a reasonable demand," he said.

Further Comments

*MB2009142990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1351 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—Nelson Mandela on Thursday [20 Sep] said although the ANC [African National Congress] would resist widespread demands to arm its supporters, the organisation regarded the call for weapons as "reasonable."

Addressing about 30,000 mourners at the Jabulani Amphitheatre funeral for 12 victims of the Witwatersrand faction fighting, Mr Mandela said it was going to be difficult to oppose the demand for arms, but gave the assurance that untrained people would not simply be handed guns by the ANC.

The demand for arms arises from the call by people to protect themselves in the war between hostel dwellers and township residents on the Witwatersrand which has claimed more than 740 lives over the past six weeks.

On the subject of negotiations, Mr Mandela insisted it was the ANC who had initiated the talks and warned there would be war if the government abused the ANC's commitment to peace. He also said any future political settlement would not involve the Conservative Party.

He criticised the introduction of the government's "Operation Iron Fist" aimed at ending the violence, saying implementation of any security measures should result from a joint decision involving the ANC.

"Iron Fist" was intended to arm the white minority government and disarm liberation movements, Mr Mandela said. He said sections of the security forces and "death squads" were to blame for the violence.

After Mr Mandela addressed the crowd the funeral cortege left the stadium watched by a large contingent of police in Casspir armoured cars and troop carriers. A police helicopter also hovered overhead.

Mandela on Police Operation 'Iron Fist'

*MB2009140690 London BBC World Service
in English 1309 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] Last week's decision by the South African Government to launch Operation Iron Fist came after weeks of violence in black townships around Johannesburg. The fighting involving supporters of the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party, loyal to Chief Buthelezi, has cost more than 700 lives. Iron Fist gives the security forces greatly enhanced powers, including the right to mount machine guns on their vehicles. The ANC's deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, has said this effectively gives the police a license to kill, and he has asked the government to root out a third force which, he said, lies behind the violence. So, what does this mean for the future of Mr. Mandela's negotiations with President F.W. de Klerk to try to bring about a peaceful end to apartheid, a question the BBC's Nicholas Witchel put to Mr. Mandela:

[Begin recording] [Mandela] The ANC is fully committed to the peace process in spite of the violence. We are the architects of this process. We took the initiative, and it is our hope that nothing will happen to derail the peace process. This depends very largely on what the government does. The measures they have so far

announced are not only completely wrongly placed, but they are intended to restrict the free political activity in the country. They are meant to protect whites rather than blacks, and indeed if two white policemen had not been killed the government would not have taken these measures. We condemned it, and the failure of the government to act decisively and in a humane manner in dealing with crowd control is the one issue that can derail the peace process.

[Witchel] You have said that the security measures are wrongly placed, and yet would you not accept that Operation Iron Fist does seem to be working? The violence has been reduced in the townships. Does it not amount to the emphatic step from the government which you were calling for yourself just a few days ago?

[Mandela] I never called for Operation Iron Fist. What I have said is that the government must use its capacity to stop the violence. If they are going to employ that capacity in the interest of all the people of South Africa they must first weed out of the security forces the criminal elements which are fueling this violence, and no such steps have been taken.

[Witchel] One step which so far you have refused to take, of course, is to have talks with Chief Buthelezi. Now, why won't you have those talks, sit down with him, and try to come to some understanding?

[Mandela] It is not a question of two individuals sitting down and talking. It's a question of the organizations discussing the situation. Discussions between the ANC and Inkatha have been going on for some time now. Even last month a very top delegation from the ANC met a top delegation from Inkatha, including cabinet members. This matter is being addressed by the two organizations. What is the use of only two individuals sitting down to discuss this matter? A meeting between me and Buthelezi would not have put an end to this violence because there is in this country a third force which is orchestrating this violence, and that third force can only be restrained by the government itself.

[Witchel] Is there, as you suggested a few days ago, still a danger of what you described then as full-scale civil war within the community?

[Mandela] The government is not acting in a way that can bring about an end to this violence, and in that situation the people continue to demand that they should be armed. We regard that demand as reasonable, and if the government does not respond accordingly to our own recommendations and suggestions to the government, then I am afraid that the situation may get out of control. We cannot fold our arms in that situation.
[end recording]

Buthelezi on De Klerk: 'Ahead of Black Leaders'*MB2009114690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1042 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Durban Sept 20 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk is the first white head of state to challenge black people in South Africa to be democratic and is currently ahead of black leaders in the field of working towards a new democratic South Africa, according to the chief minister of kwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mr. Buthelezi said in a statement of appreciation on Wednesday [19 Sep] Mr. de Klerk had done more to bring about a new and stable South Africa than all his predecessors after the act of union in 1910.

"Mr. de Klerk has in his first year of office given hope that the National Party—with its 40-year history of producing apartheid governments—will now be bold and innovative in establishing an open, multi-party democracy.

"He has achieved credibility for the South African Government which very few analysts in the world would ever have thought possible."

Mr. Buthelezi said Mr. de Klerk had been statesmanlike in his dealing with the problems which had inevitably begun to emerge in the current stage of transition in South Africa. "He is, from my own experience of him, as steady and as confident as he appears to be in his public performance and in television interviews. He is a state president who knows where he is going and is confident in getting there," he said.

"Quite clearly, the National Party and the present government cannot hope for plain sailing in the production of a new democratic South Africa. It should be patently clear to all realists that when political innovation is needed in making headway in uncharted political waters, there are bound to be errors of judgment and there are bound to be setbacks.

"I believe the National Party is unversed in the kind of politics to which it has committed itself and that it has a learning curve ahead of it, but I remain confident that in Mr. de Klerk, black political leaders will have a state president with whom they can work through problems."

Leading ANC, Inkatha Officials Meet in Natal*MB2009070190 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] The first of what could be ongoing rounds of talks between high ranking ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha officials has been held in Durban. As Carmel Rickard reports it was the first time in 11 years that such a meeting took place.

[Rickard] The first official announcement about the meeting came late last night. The two sides released a joint statement after their discussions which were held at

an unknown time and an unknown venue. Neither sides are prepared to divulge these details. The statement noted it was an historic meeting, the first between such high ranking officials of the two organizations since the London meeting in 1979 which led to the present cool feelings between them.

The discussions were mainly explanatory, and each side tried to put its point of view on the situation by trying to understand the other's. The issue of the violence in Natal and elsewhere was top of the agenda, and reports that various local initiatives to defuse the violence came under the spotlight. In conclusion the statement noted that as the issues discussed were so grave, vital and urgent, the meeting is due to continue again next week.

Officials Named*MB2009091690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0859 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—High ranking officials of the ANC [African National Congress] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] have met for the first time since their meeting in London in 1979 to constitute a special sub committee to look into the violence that has been plaguing parts of Natal. The closed door meeting took place in Durban on Wednesday [19 Sep] night, radio reports.

According to a joint statement the matters discussed were in the main exploratory in nature and each party sought to understand the other's stance while explaining its own. The statement added that the issue of the violence in Natal and elsewhere was central to the agenda and reports of the various local initiatives to defuse the violence came under the spotlight.

The statement, reported by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news, went on to say that as the matters discussed were so vital, grave and urgent, the meeting was due to continue on September 26.

The ANC's national executive was represented by its treasurer general, Mr. Thomas Nkobi, Mr. Jacob Zuma, Mr. John Nkadimeng, Mr. Joe Nhlanhla, Mr. Joe Netshitenzhe and Ms. Gertrude Shope. The IFP delegation included Dr. Frank Mdlalose, national chairman, Dr. Dennis Madide, Mr. Stephen Sithebe, Mr. Musa Zondi, Mrs. T. Bhengu.

SAPA Carries Statement*MB2009101290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0944 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—An "historic meeting" took place in Durban on Wednesday [19 Sep] night between national executive committee members of the ANC [African National Congress] and a delegation of the Inkatha Freedom Party's central committee to look into the Natal violence. A joint statement by the two parties released on Thursday said: "This was a historic

meeting and the first between such high-ranking officials of both organisations since the London meeting of 1979.

"Matters discussed were in the main exploratory in nature and each party sought to understand the other party's stance whilst explaining their own.

"Naturally, the issue of violence in Natal and elsewhere in the country was top on the agenda and reports of the various local initiatives to diffuse it came under the spotlight. As the matters discussed were so grave, vital and urgent, the meeting is due to continue again on September 26."

'High Praise' for Talks

*MB2009112490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 20 Sep 90*

[Text] There has been high praise for last night's talks on Natal and Reef violence between a delegation from the ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive Committee, and a delegation from Inkatha. As Carmel Rickard reports, former Inkatha Secretary General, Oscar Dhlomo, has described them as a sign of hope.

[Begin recording] [Rickard] He said against the background of mutual criticism by the leaders of the two sides, it could be termed an unusual discussion, but he preferred to stress the positive value of the talks.

[Dhlomo] Yes I suppose we could say it is unusual although highly commendable. I think the emphasis should be on commending the two parties for deciding to meet at this time. I think an important channel of communication has been opened, and we trust that both parties will utilize this channel in the interest of peace and reconciliation in the country.

[Rickard] Dhlomo says last night's discussions between the two sides were historic as it's the first time such high-ranking delegates from the two sides have met in 11 years. [end recording]

'Operation Iron Fist', Township Violence Panel

*MB1909150290 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 18 Sep 90*

[Video report by Cliff Saunders, South African Broadcasting Corporation reporter on the government's "Operation Iron Fist," with video clips of commentary by Nelson Mandela, African National Congress deputy president; Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order; and, General Herman Stadler, chief of the South African Police Public Relations Division; followed by a discussion of the report and "Operation Iron Fist" by Clarence Keyter, SABC correspondent and Dr. Beyers Naude, a prominent religious figure]

[Excerpts] Operation Iron Fist is the government's name for its response to the savage violence which has ripped through some of the country's black townships over the past few weeks. It's given rise to hope on one hand,

controversy and condemnation on the other. Tonight Cliff Saunders examines aspects of the drive for peace in South Africa, and then that's followed by an interview by Clarence Keyter with Dr. Beyers Naude, a man who's been involved in the struggle for change for many years. And although there are difference of opinion on how to end the violence there is unanimous agreement that the violence must end. [passage omitted]

[Begin video recording] [Mandela] Now that only two white policemen have been killed, only two as against 700, they have now come out with these measures. If these two policemen had not died, I can assure you the government would not have taken these actions.

[Mellet] it is a great pity that Mr. Mandela made that statement. We look at policemen, irrespective of color, race, religion or creed. We look at them as colleagues, and whenever we lose a policeman, we lose a colleague. And certainly, this operation iron fist has absolutely nothing to do with the loss of the two white policemen, not at all. [passage omitted]

[Saunders] Although Mr. Mandela's trips into the troubled townships were widely welcomed as signs that he was promoting peace, his refusal recently to associate the ANC [African National Congress] with widespread calls for peace has created alarm. As has his reluctance to be seen in public with Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, promoting the nonviolent cause. There is also mounting controversy and confusion over successive statements by Mr. Mandela which appear to contradict one another.

[Mandela] All that I wish to state very clearly, and very emphatically, is that the government has got the capacity to put an end to this violence if it wants to, and I want them to use that capacity.

[Unidentified reporter] So what is that capacity that you refer to?

[Mandela] Whatever it is. I have pointed out before that the government has got a very strong efficient and well equipped army and police force. That is the capacity that it has, and it can easily use it, and if it does, this violence you see will be a thing of the past.

[Saunders] Yet only days later, after the government had announced its intention to take strong action, this was condemned outright by Mr. Mandela, and the very people he had asked to quell the violence he rejected as the true trouble makers.

[Mandela] The violence is organized by certain state agencies, and the security forces are suspect in this regard, and these measures have done nothing to allay that suspicion.

[Saunders] The ANC is also today demanding that the security forces quell the township violence virtually unarmed. This was spelled out by Mr. Mandela.

[Mandela] The question of using water jets and teargas bombs, is one of the methods which were used in

civilized countries for dealing with crowds, and they must use such methods which will not lead to loss of life.

[Saunders] The chief of public relations of the South African Police, General Herman Stadler, finds the comparison with other countries unfair.

[Stadler] Well, I think the situation in South Africa is quite different from that elsewhere in the world. As you know, normally you have only a few policemen confronted by a mob of sometimes a few thousand.

[Saunders] ANC's Mr. Mandela says the police could in effect go into the townships, unarmed and use only water canon and tearsmoke.

[Mellet] That's a theory, that's a theory that cannot work. I accompanied some of our men in some of the areas, I accompanied the minister and the commissioner, we have seen the type of—one can almost say—impi [warrior]-like, warlike situation. These people are heavily armed, they have snipers, they shoot at night. We have many of our police vehicles badly damaged through bullet gunshot fire. The people that we are confronted with are very violent people and you cannot confront them with a water canon and a glove, forget it, it won't work.

[Saunders] Even if you had huge numbers of policemen and defense force personnel at your disposal, they would still have to be armed?

[Mellet] You would still have to arm them, yes, because if you don't arm them, they will be killed, there is no doubt about that.

[Saunders] Although initial signs are that operation iron fist is having a positive effect in containing the violence, for hundreds of thousands of ordinary people, the overriding questions are: will it work, for how long, will the political and other leaders now utilize this massive umbrella provided by the security forces to cooperate in working out lasting solutions. Certainly the security forces themselves in terms of iron fist are determined to deal firmly with the problem of violence.

[Mellet] I can certainly say yes, the trouble makers have become totally ruthless. They have become totally blood-thirsty. They are callous, and I don't think one can deal with them with handgloves. If one had to deal with these people you must expect from them ruthlessness, and you can only deal with them in a similar manner. We are therefore determined to curb the violence, to at least contain it.

[Saunders] But Brigadier, the fact that you have called this operation iron fist and have called for the police to take concerted action, is there not a danger that the police will over react and do that which is perhaps not permissible.

[Mellet] Well, you know that is a statement that has been made, and it is something that we have to be very realistic about. But again, if you have a good command, an upper command downwards, I think the chances of

this happening is very slight. If it should take place then I think we could wear it out very quickly, but I sincerely believe that this would not be the case. [end recording]

[Keyter] We also spoke to Dr. Beyers Naude on issues raised in the documentary and other topics, mainly in view of the ANC's non availability to participate in the program. Dr. Naude, How important do you regard this concerted effort, 'Operation Iron Fist'.

[Naude] I believe it is absolutely important. It is necessary in order to curb, and if possible to end the violence in South Africa. We need such steps in order to ensure that peace is restored to our country.

[Keyter] But, how do you view the apparent contradictions in Mr. Mandela's statements, because on the one hand he demanded action by the highly trained and skilled security forces to quell the violence, but yet, when it was done he condemned it and blamed the police and the security forces for being the main trouble makers.

[Naude] I have not been able to discuss this issue with him, you know, or with anybody else in the ANC since this announcement was made. So, I can only give you my impressions of what is happening. It seems to me that there is, first of all, a very serious misunderstanding between the government and the ANC on this issue, and this misunderstanding has to be resolved as soon as possible, because otherwise it creates tremendous tension within the community.

[Keyter] Misunderstanding in what way, Doctor?

[Naude] In this sense that my reading of what has been pronounced by Mr. Mandela gives me the impression that he attaches an interpretation to what the government is doing, which may be wrong, and which may be right and justified, but is not being properly explained. So, it's of vital importance that, you know, that difference of opinion should be resolved as soon and possible.

[Keyter] Since the weekend several church and political leaders have made very strong appeals on the public to maintain peace, yet Mr. Mandela once again says—he hasn't called for peace—to put it that way.

[Naude] Well, let me say that I've been one of those who have joined in this call for peace, because I believe that it is vitally important that from the churches and from the religious bodies in South Africa, such a call should go out. And, if there is no agreement on what the church leaders have in mind in their appeal, I think it is essential that they should meet with Mr. Mandela and the ANC as soon as possible to resolve any possible misunderstanding which has arisen in this regard.

[Keyter] Calls are being made, just about daily, by political leaders, community leaders, the media, for Mr. Mandela and Dr. Buthelezi to be seen to be meeting one another in public, and to address the issue of violence and urging people to maintain peace. Do you think such a commitment in public could quell the violence?

[Naude] What I do believe is essential, is that from both the side of the ANC as well as from the side of Inkatha, there should be a common commitment on the part of the organizations to deal with this matter. I am also aware of the fact that with the deep tensions which there are in Natal between the people of Inkatha, you know, and of the ANC, the meeting of the two leaders on its own will definitely not resolve the problem at the present moment. It needs much more deeper thought.

[Keyter] More people have died in South African violence than in wars over the last decade, 15 years in the subcontinent.

[Naude] Unfortunately that is true.

[Keyter] According to your own personal view, Doctor, where is the heart of the problem, where does that lie?

[Naude] I would wish to start by saying that the real heart, the strongest root of the problem is the policy of apartheid which we've built up over many years, with all the suffering and the pain that was involved. The second is that we have emphasized, over emphasized ethnic difference to such a degree that when a situation of violence, of conflict erupts, these can be easily exploited, either by the parties involved, or by other unknown parties for their own political purposes. The third is the whole situation of unemployment, you know, the problem of lack of necessary housing, and of the social conditions which have created so many problems in our country, which have to be addressed in order to bring us to peace.

[Keyter] Is it not a case that—there may be a fourth point to add to your argument. That the masses have been misled to what the situation would be when the ANC is unbanned?

[Naude] I think there is a large measure of truth in what you are saying. The expectations which have been raised in the hearts of millions of the black community, especially the young people, of the miracle which would happen, the messiah complex of what immediately would be achieved, this has been to my mind, in fact frightening, because, neither Mr. Mandela, nor Chief Buthelezi, nor President de Klerk, nor anybody can meet these expectations at the present moment. We must tell all our people, all South Africans, black and white, that we're dealing with a situation where we must be more realistic with what can be achieved and what not. If not, we're raising impossible expectations, and then, you know the dissatisfaction, and the disappointment which will come from that could have very, very serious affects on our country.

[Keyter] How could the hearts and minds of people be changed?

[Naude] As a Christian, I would like to say first of all, you have to address the conscience of a person, his inner spirit and to say, there is a total transformation needed in your mind, in your heart and your outlook in order to become a new human being, that is where it starts. But it

is also important then to look at all structures and systems of injustice which have been devised, which have been, you know, established in our country, and to see to it how soon and how effective these could be removed. The third is, we must reeducate all our people in South Africa to come to a new realization and a new acceptance of one another as human beings, as Christians who will live together in peace and understanding. And, I am convinced it can be done.

Nation Seeks Nuclear Free Southern Africa

*MB1909112190 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 19 Sep 90 p 3*

[Article by Mike Robertson: "SA 'is Lobbying for Nuclear-Free Region'"]

[Text] SA [South Africa] is pushing for all southern African countries to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and hopes to get U.S., UK and Soviet Support for a bid to make the region a "nuclear-free" area.

Since 1988 SA has come under strong pressure—particularly from the U.S.—to sign the NPT. This has been stepped up during recent months.

However, it is understood that SA has argued it could face a right-wing backlash if it signed the treaty without other southern African states giving a commitment to accede to the treaty.

In talks with NPT depositary states—the U.S., UK and the Soviet Union—SA has indicated willingness to sign the treaty if similar commitments are made by Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Zambia.

During the past nine months a series of meetings have been held between SA officials and representatives of the other six African countries.

Representatives of the three depositary states have also held meetings with the countries concerned with a view to getting all seven in the region to sign the NPT.

In terms of the treaty, depositary states are countries in which a country joining the NPT deposits an instrument of accession.

Depositary states have an obligation to try to persuade non-members to sign the treaty.

During the meetings it emerged that most Frontline States did not want any decision on their part to sign the NPT to be seen in conjunction with a decision by SA to accede to the treaty.

Mozambique, however, deposited instruments of accession to the NPT on September 12.

This is seen by SA officials as a positive move and has raised new hopes that an arrangement can be reached whereby SA and the other countries identified will sign the NPT.

SA is looking to the U.S., UK and USSR for further assistance to bring this about.

Countries which sign the NPT have an obligation not to produce nuclear weapons.

Within 18 months they have to conclude a comprehensive safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

If SA joins, all its nuclear installations will have to be opened to IAEA safeguard inspections.

NPT member countries also agree to exchange scientific and technical information on a bilateral basis.

Proposal Lauded

*MB1909191290 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1557 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Station commentary: "A Nuclear Free Zone"]

[Text] In a dramatic bid to put an end to African fears about South Africa's nuclear intentions, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has proposed a nuclear-free zone for southern Africa. He says South Africa is ready to renounce the development of nuclear weapons by signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, if other countries in the region are prepared to do the same. This would immediately create a nuclear-free zone in the subcontinent.

The significance of the offer lies in its demonstration of South Africa's desire to promote a regional dispensation based on nonaggression and economic cooperation. For other countries in the region it would be merely a symbolic gesture, since none would, in any case, be capable of developing nuclear weapons for many years to come. But is it known that South Africa has the ability to manufacture such weapons.

The South African Government has also given the assurance that it has no wish to use its nuclear capacity for any but peaceful purposes. Until now, however, the international security situation, particularly in Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe, has complicated the question of signing the Non-proliferation Treaty.

Last year's historic changes in Eastern Europe, and greater cooperation between the super powers, have made a reassessment possible. So South Africa is now ready to move on this issue. What would make it a truly worthwhile breakthrough for all of southern Africa, and indeed for all of Africa, would be a similar commitment from others in the region, so that it could be created as a nuclear-free zone.

That is what Minister Pik Botha has now proposed. There could be no stronger demonstration of the commitment of Southern Africa to cooperation for the good of all its countries, and peoples, than such an action by their governments.

ANC Dissociates Itself From Anti-Zulu Pamphlet

*MB1909113190 Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 19 Sep 90 p 3*

[Report by Sy Makaringe: "ANC Denies Issuing Pamphlets Calling for 'Attacks on Zulus'"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has dissociated itself from pamphlets circulating on the Reef, which call for the elimination of Zulu-speaking people at all hostels.

The pamphlets, carrying an ANC logo, say Zulus are deceiving themselves by believing they are a powerful nation which would take over government.

ANC spokesman Mr. Saki Macozoma said yesterday the pamphlets were the work of elements who wanted to fan the flames of the violence which has so far claimed more than 700 lives on the Reef.

He said the organisation had reported the matter to the police.

"The distribution of these pamphlets became a pattern since violence broke out on the Reef. It seems there are elements who want to incite Zulu-speaking people on the basis that they are not wanted in the Transvaal," Macozoma said.

He said this confirmed the ANC's view that there was a "third force" bent on fuelling the violence.

Macozoma said the ANC had a large Zulu following.

Nordic Countries To Continue ANC Support

*MB1909173490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1345 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 19 SAPA—The Nordic countries would continue to support the ANC [African National Congress] and to provide humanitarian assistance in and outside South Africa in order to help the victims of apartheid and to build a peaceful, democratic society.

This is an excerpt on southern Africa, which came under discussion during a meeting of Nordic foreign ministers in Molde, Norway, earlier this month and was released by the Royal Norwegian Consulate General in Cape Town on Wednesday [19 Sep].

In other excerpts the ministers welcomed the reforms carried out by State President F.W. de Klerk, and said the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela had marked a turning point in this respect.

The Pretoria Minute of August 6 represented "yet another milestone", at which the government had undertaken to release political prisoners, grant amnesty to and repeal some of the legislation relating to security.

"The ministers welcomed the greater tendency towards reconciliation and trust between the parties, which promises well for a peaceful transition from apartheid to

democracy. They noted with satisfaction that the parties have committed themselves to peaceful solutions."

However, the ministers expressed concern at the violence in Natal, which had spread to other regions, and urged all parties to put an end to the unrest "as soon as possible". The South African Government had a special responsibility in this respect, they said.

"On the other hand, the ministers noted that the majority of the people in South Africa still do not have the vote, and that fundamental laws enforcing apartheid have not yet been repealed. Until deep-rooted and irreversible changes have been made regarding the abolition of apartheid and the introduction of basic human rights, the Nordic countries will continue to exert pressure on the South African authorities, inter alia by means of economic sanctions."

The Nordic countries said they would further contacts that could help to promote the dialogue and the process of democratisation in South Africa, and would continue to support the ANC and to provide humanitarian assistance in and outside South Africa.

They also reaffirmed support for the Frontline States and expressed the hope that there would soon be progress in the peace efforts in Angola and Mozambique.

ANC Official Warns on Increased Violence

MB1909181490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1510 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was badly organised on a grassroots level, according to ANC spokesman for the PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] region, Mr. Andrew Mapheto.

Addressing about 1,000 Witwatersrand University students at a campus mass meeting on Wednesday [19 Sep], Mr. Mapheto said the ANC's lack of organisation was one of the reasons why violence had manifested itself in Witwatersrand townships.

A counter-revolutionary force—similar to the Mozambican Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement—had instigated the unrest, he claimed.

Its aim was to engulf the country in so-called tribal warfare, and to make the establishment of political movements which challenged the status quo impossible.

He rejected the terms "black-on-black violence" and "Inkatha versus ANC conflict" as fabrications by the media. Only few of the more than 700 people who had died in recent unrest had been actual ANC members, he claimed.

The ANC did not deny Inkatha its right of existence as a political party, he said, adding the ANC would not claim to be the sole representative of the nation, until an election based on one-man one vote had proved it to be true. He

warned that if the present peace initiative should collapse, far greater violence levels could be expected.

Another speaker at the meeting, SA [South African] Communist Party and ANC member Ms Geraldine Fraser, called on the government to lift institutions of repression still in force. These included the Internal Security Act and the Public Safety Amendment Act under which unrest regulations were promulgated.

About 3,000 political prisoners were still in detention under security legislation, of which 400 people were still awaiting trial in connection with so-called political crimes, she said.

Only 27 political prisoners had been released since the signing of the Pretoria Minute, while over 300 people were still not allowed to be quoted within the country, she added.

All outdoor political gatherings were banned and the government still had the power to declare a state of emergency at any time and detain people without trial, according to Ms Fraser. She claimed well over 100 people had died since January this year through police action during unrest situations. Vigilante groups and hit squads—including the notorious Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB)—were still allowed to operate, Ms Fraser claimed.

'Should' Expand Umkhonto we Sizwe

MB1909122590 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE
in English July/August 90 pp 6-7

[Unattributed article: "Whither the Armed Struggle?"]

[Text] This is a legitimate question to ask. There is no way in which the changes that have taken place since February 2 would not affect the movement's strategy and tactics.

It is quite true that armed struggle has contributed decisively to these changes. But it is equally true that it has not been an end in itself. The role of armed struggle under given conditions is not sufficient justification to continue with it if the situation has changed.

The forms used in any struggle are determined by existing conditions. It is precisely because the regime consistently responded to peaceful mass struggles in a violent and repressive manner that the armed struggle was embarked upon. Therefore, the fate of armed struggle depends on whether conditions which led to its adoption have so changed as to justify its suspension.

Certainly, many positive things have happened. But violence against the people continues in various forms. Mishack Kunene was recently killed in cold blood by the police at an Alexander township rally to welcome ANC [African National Congress] secretary-general Alfred Nzo. Before and after him, scores more have been killed in Sebokeng, Welkom and other areas. Meetings and demonstrations have been violently broken up. Detention of democratic activists continues.

At the same time, extreme right-wing groups continue to arm themselves and threaten hell and damnation against the ANC and black people in general. They have carried out numerous violent actions.

It would, therefore, not be correct for the ANC to suspend armed struggle at this juncture. To do so would be to leave the mass of the people—the real victims of apartheid violence—helpless and undefended. But it would also be wrong for us to preach insurrection and people's war in a situation in which possibilities exist for peaceful transformation. The ANC decided in February that it would only undertake actions of a defensive nature.

Would we not be assisting the peace process by suspending armed struggle unilaterally? Would such a tactic not help de Klerk especially in dealing with the white constituency? The "secret" of it all is that such a possibility is smothered by the reality of another constituency out there: dying from police bullets, choking with teargas...

Therefore, if there has to be any give and take on this issue, it should be from both sides. If there has to be a new approach, it should be seen and felt by the people on the ground.

Meanwhile the task of building the people's forces must continue. Our communities must protect themselves from any attacks, be it from the state, the extreme right-wing or hooligans. Marshals must ensure order during rallies and other gatherings. We must win more police and soldiers to the side of the people. And the ranks of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] should be expanded. Its cadres must be systematically upgraded.

In the final analysis, the armed struggle can only be abandoned altogether (as distinct from its suspension in a ceasefire) when a new constitution has been democratically adopted. Then the free, united and democratic nation shall build a national army, representative of all the people, and accountable both to society and to the government of the day.

Italian Business Delegation Ends Visit, Departs

*MB1909190290 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] The visiting delegation of Italian businessmen has met members of the South African Chamber of Business to discuss increased trade between the two countries. A spokesman for the Italian delegation, Dr. Rosselino Orlando said the meeting with the South African businessmen gave the visitors a better understanding of the country's economy.

Dr. Orlando said although Italian businessmen were eager to invest in South Africa, there was much concern over the issues of labor unrest and possible nationalization. The group returns to Italy today.

Interview With SACP Leadership Group Member

*MB1909125390 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English
Jul/Aug 90 p 19 and 22*

[MAYIBUYE interviews unidentified member of the SACP Interim Leadership Group; date and place not given]

[Text] MAYIBUYE: After 40 years in the underground the SACP [South African Communist Party] will be re-emerging, what is the significance of this event?

SACP: We believe it's a great victory for all patriotic and democratic forces in our country—non-communist and communist alike. As we said at the time, the banning of our Party in 1950 was not just an attack on communism, which had grown into a strong political current within our country. It was also the opening of a massive attack on the entire liberation movement. Our banning was the forerunner of the banning of many other organisations a decade later.

The unbanning of the SACP and ANC [African National Congress] comes about as part of a general strategic retreat by the apartheid regime. Leading circles in the regime had hoped they could unban the ANC without also unbanning the SACP. It is a tribute to the unity of the ANC and the broader MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] that it was simply impossible for the regime to do this.

MAYIBUYE: Will the Party be publicly revealing its entire membership, including its leadership?

SACP: We're adopting an approach that is relatively similar to that of the ANC. Our objective is very much to build a large party, whose members are proud to acknowledge their communist affiliation. By the time of our first internal national conference scheduled for July 1991, we hope that all our leadership structures, from the branch committee, through the district committee, up to the national level, will be fully elected and public.

But, for the moment, we believe it is unwise to disclose our entire underground membership. The democratisation process in South Africa has hardly begun. It's no secret that the ultra-right, and De Klerk's own cabinet, regard the Party as the greatest enemy.

MAYIBUYE: How will the building of a large SACP affect the ANC, and our tripartite alliance with COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union]? Are there not possibility areas of unnecessary overlap where scarce resources, especially of person-power, will be over-extended?

SACP: The Party is very conscious that the priority organisational task at present is the building of a massive ANC, with strong branches in every corner of our country. The SACP, as in the past, expects all its members to be active in the ANC.

But the SACP also has a specific role. Our country has special objective and subjective features. There is a large,

industrial working class of some 6 million. Uniquely for Africa, this large working class is actually the largest class force in our country.

This working class has a strong class consciousness, and large numbers of workers see socialism as the preferred direction for the medium-term liberation and development of our country.

If we are to do justice to these objective and subjective features, then we need a powerful mass ANC within which the working class remains the leading social force. But we also need an independent SACP, a Party of this working class.

We believe that the new conditions offer possibilities for a great qualitative development of our tripartite alliance. This involves the strengthening of all three components, the ANC, SACP and COSATU; respect for their organisational independence; and building around the specific potential of each of the different components.

MAYIBUYE: What do you see as the specific contribution of the SACP to the alliance?

SACP: While building a relatively large party over the next year, we will be placing considerable attention also on quality membership. This means two important things.

We will put great stress on activism among our members. This activism will not be confined to purely Party work. We will expect Party members to be setting an example of hard work, discipline and seriousness in all fraternal organisations.

The Party will also be placing emphasis on cadre development, on inner Party political education. Here, too, we expect important spin-offs for the entire national liberation movement.

MAYIBUYE: The bosses and the regime are presently trying to sell the idea to the world that the struggle in South Africa is really a struggle between socialism and the free market. As a socialist party, how do you react to this ruling bloc offensive?

SACP: The ruling bloc is trying to regain positions internationally and locally. It is, after all, racial oppression that has led to its isolation.

But the effects of three centuries of national oppression, of land dispossession, of enforced cheap labour, of colonial subjection of the majority—none of these suddenly disappeared on February 2 with the unbanning of our organisation and with other concessions made by De Klerk. The roots of national oppression run deep and they remain in place.

The SACP is firmly of the conviction that we must strengthen the broad front against apartheid.

This remain the key strategic task. At the same time, we are determined to maintain and strengthen socialism as a powerful current within the broad national liberation movement.

ANC Not Attending AZAPO Unrest Conference

*MB1909113890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1033 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Soweto Sept 19 SAPA—A meeting called by AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] to find a solution to the ongoing violence in the Witwatersrand region began in Soweto late Wednesday [19 September] morning without the ANC [African National Congress] present. AZAPO President Prof Itumeleng Mosala told SAPA, however, that a low-level ANC delegation was expected to join the meeting later in the day.

He added AZAPO had received a letter from the ANC explaining it was unable to send a senior delegation because the full ANC National Executive Committee was holding a two-day meeting. The ANC wished the meeting every success. By the time the AZAPO-convened meeting began the day's discussions behind closed doors, the ANC delegation had not yet arrived.

There were, however, more than 70 delegates present, representing a host of political, church, and trade union organisations. These included the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], New Unity Movement, Workers Organisation for Socialist Action, SA [South African] Council of Churches (SACC), Catholic Bishops Conference, Association of African Independent Churches, SA Black Taxi Association (SABTA), and, of course, AZAPO.

Asked what AZAPO hoped to achieve at Wednesday's meeting Prof Mosala said:

"A commitment on the part of the leadership of the black community to approach the issue of violence more nationally than has been the case so far.

"We also hope that we can come up with some suggestions about a possible programme of action that can enable the leadership across the board to together approach the issue of the violence in the country.

"We hope that whatever call might emanate out of this meeting will enable an immediate stop to the violence," Prof Mosala added.

"We also hope for a lot more things," he said. "We hope for unity between all the people and organisations working in the community, because we really can't afford to derail the liberation struggle at this point.

"And we can't afford to lose life in the manner that we are losing it at the moment."

Prof Mosala said he was optimistic Wednesday's meeting could achieve something concrete about ending the ongoing violence.

"I am very optimistic that when the black community gets together we can at least achieve a minimum—and that minimum is that we are one people, that our struggle is one, and that our commitment should be one commitment.

"If we can get that, we will be well on our way to something."

According to the AZAPO president, the meeting's agenda was "totally open".

"We have a monitoring committee which will be listening to the discussions.

"It has already met, and its task will be to help the meeting achieve something fruitful."

Prof Mosala said AZAPO did not want to prejudice the meeting: "We haven't got an ideological or political agenda at all.

"We would like this meeting to do what it wants to do around the issue of violence."

According to Prof Mosala, the meeting is the beginning of a process—"this is not a once and for all event".

A press conference is due for late Wednesday afternoon, when, according to the AZAPO president, it is hoped a statement will be issued.

Prof Mosala said AZAPO welcomed the ANC letter received on Tuesday: "We think it was absolutely important. We would have really been concerned if they had not responded to our call...

"It is very important for us that they are going to send a low-level delegation."

Conference Fails To Draw PAC

*MB1909192090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1620 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—Wednesday's [19 Sep] peace meeting in Soweto called by AZAPO [African People's Organization] to find a solution to the ongoing violence in the Witwatersrand region ended without the African National Congress [ANC] appearing as had been announced in the morning by the convenors.

Inkatha was not invited, and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] was not represented officially—despite the organisers confirming their presence earlier—though individual PAC members were present.

At a press conference late on Wednesday afternoon, AZAPO President Prof. Itumeleng Mosala announced that the more than 80 delegates, representing over 25

political, church and trade union organisations, had decided to meet again within the next two weeks.

Every effort would be made to broaden representation to include other organisations not present at Wednesday's meeting, Prof. Mosala stressed, referring to the ANC and PAC. Asked specifically whether Inkatha would be invited to the second meeting, Prof. Mosala said:

"An open attitude will be adopted, and the convening committee will make a decision after consulting with the other organisations. It is enough to put the matter like that. You will agree with me this is a very sensitive issue."

Wednesday's meeting also made "some general recommendations aimed at stemming the tide of violence. These include:

- "Working to encourage the fundamental need for political tolerance in the black community;
- "A call to (political) movements and organisations to establish immediate truces among them;
- "Encouraging a code of conduct between organisations and groups in the community;
- "To promote solidarity among different organisations in the community;
- "To work to dispel the myths that are intended to cause confusion and suspicion in the community;
- "Condemn the system of migratory labour that has contributed to this violence;
- "Challenge everyone to identify the murderous agent provocateurs, and find a way of disallowing space for them to function in the black community, (and);
- "To commit all organisations to working jointly to establish structures aimed at social and economic reconstruction among our people."

Announcing long-term [word indistinct] Funda Centre, Prof. Mosala said that besides working towards broadening consultations to include other organisations, the delegates decided to:

- "Explore ways of discussing negotiations (for a new South Africa) constructively among liberation movements, (and);
- "Finding a way of implementing a political education programme immediately."

Prof. Mosala told SAPA before the start of Wednesday's meeting that a low-level ANC delegation was expected to join the meeting later in the day. He added AZAPO had received a letter from the ANC explaining it was unable to send a senior delegation because the full ANC National Executive Committee was holding a two-day meeting, scheduled to end on Wednesday afternoon. The ANC also said it supported Wednesday's meeting.

He said AZAPO welcomed the ANC letter: "We think it was absolutely important. We would have really been concerned if they had not responded to our call. It is very important for us that they are going to send a low-level delegation," Prof. Mosala said.

Wednesday's meeting also identified several causes of the violence. These include:

—“The politics and history of dispossession and dehumanisation of black people by the white capitalist state;
—“Ineffective and deliberately distorting media and communications channels;
—“Underhand tactics which are intended, inter alia, to buy time for apartheid;
—“A calculated strategy to derail the liberation struggle, (and);
—“Various forms of disempowerment of the communities of the oppressed people.”

DP Says Blacks Kept Out of Virginia NP Meeting

*MB1909135290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1228 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Bloemfontein, 19 Sep (SAPA)—Black people were turned away from a National Party [NP] meeting at Virginia in the Orange Free State on Tuesday [18 September], making nonsense of the ruling party's moves to open membership to all races, the Democratic Party [DP] said on Wednesday [19 September].

DP Goldfields branch Chairman Rhett Kahn said in a statement the NP should “come clean” regarding its intentions.

Mr. Kahn claimed he had attended the meeting in the company of three black people but was told by NP organiser Mr. Koos Berg only he could enter.

He rejected explanations offered by the NP-supporting VOLKSBLAD newspaper that “people of colour” were refused entrance because the hall was full. “There were many vacant seats,” said Mr. Kahn.

Mr. Tian van der Merwe, the DP's national chairman, said race prejudice was “obviously so deeply entrenched that the NP is prepared rather to permit entry to a recognised white DP supporter than unknown black members of the public who may be potential NP supporters”.

Mr. Kahn said the incident cast doubts as to whether the NP was genuine about its non-racial statements or was merely saying what it felt the international community wanted to hear in an attempt to get sanctions lifted.

Black Sash Calls for Open Educational Policy

*MB1909102990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1008 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Cape Town, 19 Sep (SAPA)—The Black Sash has added its voice to the mounting criticism of the South African educational system—by calling for all schools to be opened to all children and for a single, non-racial education system.

The Black Sash's national vice-president, Ms Karin Chubb, said at a free Children Alliance press conference in Cape Town on Tuesday [18 September] that the needs of a future South Africa would not be met unless its children's right to an adequate education was realised.

“It is ludicrous that schools in white areas are under-utilised, and even closed, while in many black areas there are not even the most basic facilities,” she said.

Moreover, all South African children were receiving an inadequate education.

“While white children are materially privileged, they are impoverished in personal, social and political terms as they are prevented from interacting with their natural peer group of young South Africans of all races.”

This left them ill-equipped for the demands that a non-racial South Africa would make on them, she said.

London Press Reaction to Mandela Trial Noted

*MB1909131890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1104 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[By Mark van der Velden]

[Text] London Sept 19 SAPA—The decision to charge Winnie Mandela with kidnapping and assault was given front-page prominence on Wednesday by London's major Fleet Street newspapers in reports which showed scant sympathy for her.

Mr. Nelson Mandela's devotion to her was however repeatedly pointed out in leading and inside-page articles, and concern was expressed at the effect a trial would have on the fragile state of negotiations between the government and her husband's African National Congress [ANC].

THE TIMES reported informed sources said AG [Attorney General] Mr. Claus von Lieres, who had a reputation for upholding judicial independence, had been aware of concern in government circles that Mrs. Mandela's prosecution could undermine negotiations with the ANC on constitutional reforms.

In another report, the newspaper's correspondent said: “The vicissitudes of this willful, enigmatic woman have been brought about by an inexplicable disregard for the values she once fought to uphold. ‘Once revered by blacks as ‘Mother of the Nation,’ her exemplary struggle against apartheid seems doomed to end in ignominy. There will be little sympathy for Mrs. Mandela among the township residents.”

The liberal GUARDIAN newspaper reported her prosecution might answer some questions about her role in the alleged kidnappings and assaults.

“But even that is unlikely to still the suspicion which now surrounds the woman whom the ANC used to glorify as the ‘Mother of the Nation’ and who is now an albatross around the neck of the South African liberation struggle.”

The newspaper's correspondent reported “the ANC will greet the state's decision to press ahead with a prosecution with some relief, based on the hope it will end the long-running controversy, whatever the outcome.”

Mr. Mandela had previously complained that the state's failure to bring charges had robbed her of the opportunity to clear her name.

"The case must nevertheless place considerable stress on him at a critical time."

THE GUARDIAN added Mrs. Mandela's antagonism towards those who oppose her is notorious, citing the case of one anti-apartheid leader who went into voluntary exile after incurring her displeasure over the Stompie Sepele affair.

The INDEPENDENT newspaper reported many ANC loyalists in Soweto would not object to the AG's decision. "The prevailing view among rank and file members ... was one of satisfaction that justice might now be done."

Mrs. Mandela had been viewed with much resentment, in some cases loathing, by people with a proven track record of loyalty to the black liberation movement. The reported added attempts by individuals within the ANC to bring to Mr. Mandela's attention the darker side of his wife's nature had been rebuffed. "Mr. Mandela, who chooses to see only her undoubted charming side, will not hear a bad word said against her."

In an inside article, the newspaper informed readers that the Mass Democratic Movement, as a broad front for ANC-allied organisations had already found Mrs. Mandela guilty last February and disowned her.

The conservative DAILY TELEGRAPH reported the ANC's reaction on Tuesday was "distinctly muted," but added "the announcement could not come at a more critical and delicate time in South Africa's affairs."

Drawing a parallel to Mr. Mandela's Rivonia treason trial in 1963, the newspaper said he had gone to jail with most of the world believing a fighter for justice and freedom had been gravely wronged.

"Mrs. Mandela will enter court as an already-shunned heroine ... whose conceit, stubbornness and unpredictability have lost her an army of admirers."

In an editorial comment, the newspaper called for a distinction between rhetoric and realities and said the decision to charge Mrs. Mandela might well be less disruptive than many expected.

Mrs. Mandela was widely seen as an increasing embarrassment to her husband and the ANC, and there were even signs popular feeling against her was now undermining support for her husband.

Calling for a rapid conclusion of the trial, the newspaper said: "In our view the SA [South African] Government has taken the only proper course open to it."

The FINANCIAL TIMES [FT] reported the decision to prosecute "could worsen relations between the ANC leader and Pretoria, which had already deteriorated as

each blamed the other for township violence which has left more than 750 people dead in the past month."

In another article, the FT said Mrs. Mandela had been grudgingly accepted back into the liberation fold after being shunned last year, but that few in the ANC leadership would be tempted to come to her defence now.

Mr. Mandela was an exception, who could be expected to stand firmly at her side while she had a chance to defend herself in court.

The DAILY MAIL tabloid newspaper likened Mrs. Mandela to the women in history who have destroyed men or raised them to great heights, wielding emotional power over their men and altering the course of history and the destinies of nations.

"There was Samson's Delilah, King Arthur's Guinevere, Napoleon's Josephine, King Edward's Mrs. Simpson, Roosevelt's Eleanor, Peron's Eva ... now there is Nelson Mandela's Winnie. What happens in court, and afterwards, could well change the course of history in South Africa."

For years the crass, impetuous, arrogant behaviour of Mrs. Mandela had been a thorn in (Mr. Mandela's) side, yet he loved her as deeply as the day they were married 32 years ago."

Another tabloid newspaper, the DAILY EXPRESS, carried an inside article entitled, "Mandela Myth Facing its Greatest Trial," which concluded: "Destiny in Africa never comes cheap. Most bets must now be off while South African justice pits itself against the romance of the continent's greatest love story."

Education Department Called on Corruption

MB1909171890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1315 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Embargoed until 2145 GMT 19 September]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SAPA—Financial control within the Department of Education and Training [DET], responsible for black education, had been a "mess" and a number of people, including the former deputy director-general, were prima facie guilty of criminal offences, the Van den Heever Commission has found.

It said in its third report released in Pretoria on Wednesday [19 Sep] that nepotism and the dishing out of favours had been "the order of the day" at the DET. The department's director-general set the example by opening the door to a company in which his son had an interest.

The report slated the lack of financial control, remarking: "It is indeed difficult to believe that so many irregularities could occur within one department... without the deputy directors-general, the director general, finance, the auditor-general, someone responsible becoming aware of it."

Any signature had been good enough to open the money drawer "like a magic wand," and the commission asked why it had been left to the press to uncover the affair. The commission, chaired by Miss Justice L. van den Heever, at the same time decried the impression that its investigation was uneconomical "because, as far as the commission members could ascertain, no action had been taken—as had previously been recommended—to charge those who are prima facie guilty of criminal offences."

It added it would take a team of detectives and accountants "years" to go through all the documents relating to irregular DET expenditures on youth camp projects. Education and Development Aid Minister Stoffel van der Merwe said in Pretoria on Wednesday the report had been submitted to the attorney-general for his attention.

The report named a number of officials and individuals it said were prima facie guilty of criminal offences and misconduct. Miss Justice Van den Heever said there had practically been no financial control at the DET before Dr. Bernhard Louw had been appointed as its new director-general.

The third report deals mainly with the DET's youth camps, where "irregularities and dishonesty had been the order of the day". Financial control had been so slack that the then deputy director-general, Jaap Strydom, and the DET's "Social Services" section decided "what they wanted to do, and made their own rules as they went along". The treasury was rebuked by the commission because it had not been "inquisitive enough" about payments, while the Tender Board had not been vigilant.

Those accused of being prima facie guilty of criminal offences as a result of their relationship with the DET were named as:

- Paul Brosnihan and Mark Galbraith Stones, because of misrepresentations in their Broederstroom training centre invoices regarding the number of participants and the duration of courses, and their occasional omission to collect general sales tax;
- Mr. Brosnihan, Mr. Stones and Jack Paul as a result of a fraudulent invoice involving the recreational development centre;
- Gert Swart and his brother Renier as a result of misrepresentations in their invoices;
- Jaap Strydom's son Tinus Strydom, because of fraud and/or theft, and attempts at obstructing the law;
- DET Johannesburg Regional Director Peet Struwig and Leon Schonken, because of complicity in Tinus Strydom's misrepresentations to obtain cheques;
- Mr. Struwig and Mr. Gert Swart, involving theft of money from "private" funds that should have been accrued by the DET;
- Former Deputy Director-General Jaap Strydom, because of bribery; and
- Mr. Schonken, also because of bribery.

Further investigation may reveal that the following persons should also be charged:

- Frikkie van Kraayenburg, because of numerous double payments;
- A Mr. Lubbe, because it was hard to accept that an accountant could so readily dish out money without proper documentation and yet be honest;
- A Mr. Swiegelaar, who, the commission, heard, had been involved in recreational resorts which accepted that officials should be bribed;
- A Mr. Schutte, who had possibly been involved in misrepresentations;
- Mr. Schonken, who had received R[and]1,400 from Tinus Strydom.

Persons who were prima facie guilty of misconduct because they had been slack or dishonest with documentation were named as Messrs Schonken, Struwig, Lubbe, Engelbrecht (who has since retired), Croukamp, Gert Swart and Schutte. Minister Van der Merwe said on Wednesday the organisational structure of the DET's head office had been drastically changed, because previously there had been serious deficiencies in the manner in which the DET had been managed.

The DET was giving urgent attention to formulating possible charges of misconduct against certain officials. "These charges will be disposed of as soon as possible. The matter has already been referred to the attorney-general so that criminal processes can be completed before departmental actions are taken."

An amount for R504,990 had been distributed as deposits for the rental of camp sites.

"The collection of deposits that had not been recovered was started immediately," said Dr. Van der Merwe.

"Up to now an amount of R394,185 is still outstanding."

The matter had been referred to the state attorney and in one case legal proceedings had already been instituted.

The report said Mr. Brosnihan had been a good friend of Deputy Director General Jaap Strydom, and had been afforded an advantageous position to act as a DET "middleman." He apparently received R50,000 for camps that had never been held.

The DET had made double and even triple payments for the use of youth camps, and deposits were not deducted from later payments. One witness, Mr. Wally Holmes of Grassmaster, which had done business with the DET, told the commission he had been "rather shocked" to hear that a R17 profit would be made for each child per day at a sport school, of which "approximately R7 or R8 would then have to be paid to department officials." He declined to be further involved.

New Director-General Dr. Louw said on Wednesday those implicated in the report had either been transferred to other sections of the department or had resigned. Johannesburg Regional Director Peet Struwig had been transferred to head office in Pretoria where he would assist in certain projects, such as preparing matriculants for the coming exams.

The "Social Services" section no longer existed but the DET continued to run a R6 million youth camp programme, Dr. Louw said. He said the commission's suggestion that a post be created for an ombudsman was currently being considered by the Department of Justice.

'Phantom Minibus' Hysteria Strikes Natal Towns

MB1909141090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1233 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Grahamstown Sept 19 SAPA—Community leaders in Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth have warned parents not to overreact to "unconfirmed, exaggerated stories" after township residents developed mass hysteria in reaction to unsubstantiated rumours of a white "bubbletop" mini-bus which changed colour when chased—and abducted small children, the SAPA correspondent reported on Wednesday [19 Sep].

A police spokesman said no reports of abductions had been confirmed. However all cases would be investigated and police patrols were on the lookout for such a "white mini-bus"—although nothing suspicious had been spotted so far.

A Rhodes University cultural studies lecturer, Mr. Christo Doherty, said the "mini-bus threat" was a manifestation of "intense insecurity and helplessness in a time of social upheaval".

"People are staring into a vacuum where there is no clear direction or certainly," he said, claiming that the phenomenon was an expression of grave foreboding and fear for the future similar to the great witchhunts which had characterised 15th and 16th century Europe. "Fear has a rampant snowball effect and this process was accelerated and heightened by the dissolving of a previously authoritarian system," he claimed. He concluded that the ensuing stress manifested itself most intensely through fear of child molestation.

One of the unsubstantiated rumours was that several small children had been abducted by a white couple and two black men in a phantom white mini-bus—which turned yellow when chased and sported a rooftop cupola-type "bubble". In the Port Elizabeth townships, irate residents armed themselves, manned hastily-erected roadblocks in an attempt to "trap" the phantom minibus—and a mob nearly murdered an innocent man in the process.

Even though both the SAP [South African Police] and spokesmen for coloured schools in the area have denied all knowledge of the rumoured incidents, anxious parents also started fetching their children from schools.

By late last week, the rumours had also swept through Grahamstown.

Among Grahamstown's black and coloured township residents, the unsubstantiated rumour circulated that a young coloured child had been adducted while walking home from school, and had her intestines and liver ripped out for muti [ritual] purposes by men driving a minibus with tinted windows.

Mr. Brian Carlson, the principal of St. Andrews Preparatory, a posh private school in Grahamstown, said the rumours were "totally out of control" and urged parents not to overreact to unconfirmed, exaggerated stories.

Press Reviews on Current Problems, Issues

19 September

MB1909110190

[Editorial report]

THE STAR

De Klerk Must Guard Against 'Iron Fist' Dangers—"Mr. de Klerk has done a number of things that deserve high praise, but he must beware of the dangers of the 'iron fist'," warns a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 September. "He showed courage and determination in acting ahead of legislation to sweep away beach apartheid. He took the bull by the horns in unbanning the ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party], PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and other organisations and in freeing political prisoners from Nelson Mandela down. Lifting the state of emergency in three provinces was also an investment in goodwill. Sadly these initiatives have not yet made life easier. They have helped only to underline the complexity of the problem."

U.S. Air Force General Dismissal Example for RSA—"Seldom has retribution for speaking out of turn descended as swiftly as it did this week on General Michael Dugan, the U.S. Air Force supremo," notes a second editorial on the same page. He was dismissed "summarily" with "the approval of President Bush" for discussing with the press U.S. strategic plans in the Gulf. "Note the contrast in South Africa, where with seeming impunity, General Magnus Malan has been joined by a police general in public Mandela-taunting, an activity which most certainly is not government policy. President de Klerk may well find the Dugan example interesting...tempting?"

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Shows 'Courageous Dedication' to Negotiations—The "adulation" that greeted Mandela on his release from prison cast him as "a messiah and, at worst, it represented a scuttling for safety in expectation of an imminent transfer of power," remarks Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 September in a page 6 editorial. "Such overreactions breed their own disillusionment, and Mandela is more victim than villain." Although he has not been "a messiah nor a saint," he has "maintained a commendable and courageous dedication to a negotiated settlement, and he is probably for the time being irreplaceable. It makes no sense to destroy his usefulness by manufacture denigrations."

20 September

MB2009115190

[Editorial report]

THE CITIZEN

Mandela Should Talk "With One Tongue"—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 September, in a page 6 editorial, agrees with Defense Minister Magnus Malan's criticism of remarks by African National Congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela. Of Mandela, the paper says "On occasion he talks with moderation. At other times he talks with an extremism that is disconcerting." The editorial cites examples of Mandela's acceptance of government measures to quell violence, followed by his rejection of such measures. Mandela "can't have it both ways," the paper says, then quotes Malan: "That is why I am telling Mr. Mandela today that it is time he talked with one tongue and says what he really means." The editorial notes Malan's speech "signals the end of the government's honeymoon with Mandela."

THE STAR

Support for Signing Nuclear Treaty—There has been the suspicion that South Africa's "secretive nuclear industry had more to hide from the taxpayers than from foreign agents," says the page 16 editorial appearing in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 20 September. So if South Africa signs the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the editorial says, the inspection clauses of the treaty might allow South Africans to find out "how much electricity we are consuming at Valindaba in order to make electricity at Koeberg." The editorial notes that signing the treaty will allow South Africa to import enriched uranium from the United States instead of manufacturing its own. "And if the price of being able to import cheap nuclear fuel again means allowing foreigners to poke around Valindaba and other secret places, it makes sense to sign such an agreement."

Rudolph Should Not Be Made "Martyr"—In another editorial on the same page, THE STAR says the trial of accused right-wing terrorist Piet "Skiet" Rudolph should be as speedy as that promised for Winnie Mandela. The paper says that even if "half" Rudolph's claims about his activities are true he deserves no more respect than any other terrorist. The editorial says his right-wing associates seem to want to make of Rudolph a "Boer martyr." The editorial dismisses this saying that Rudolph's Boer predecessors could claim deprivation and humiliation at the hands of their "overlords." "But Mr. Rudolph is fighting for the very opposite: the right to continue as top dog, inflicting deprivation and humiliation on others." However, the editorial says, especially since Rudolph does not use the ballot box to achieve his "distasteful" ends, he would make a "very tarnished martyr indeed."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk's First Year Reviewed—At the end of President De Klerk's first year in office, he is wrestling with problems of such "magnitude and intractability" as to

give the impression of "swelling crisis." So says the editorial on page 10 of Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on September 20. However, "the turbulence does tend to obscure some very important achievements." Noting that President Botha also had to deal with unrest arising out of his reforms, which began with the "pivotal decision" to recognize the "permanence of the urban black people." President De Klerk "broke out" of the position of "repression" adopted by his predecessor with his February 2 speech, the unbanning of the ANC and other organizations and the freeing of Nelson Mandela and others. The effect has been to see that "Nelson Mandela has since then shrunk in stature" and the ANC has emerged as "a divided, fractious, ill-organized, ideologically confused organization." The paper says support has "shifted from the ANC towards President de Klerk," and that though the violence seems to threaten the talks, such talks a year ago would have been thought unachievable. "The hurdles ahead are perhaps less daunting than some of those behind."

SOWETAN

Lull in the Violence—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 20 September, in a page 6 editorial says it is natural for politicians to claim credit for the current "lull in township violence." The editorial says the "securocrats" responsible for "Operation Iron Fist," the organizers of peace rallies, as well as other groups "may, rightly or wrongly believe they have put out the flames that have swept across the Reef for the past few weeks." It is too early to tell, the paper says, but argues it is time for "Nation Building." "Tribal differences, real or imagined, should be set aside." "At the same time," the editorial concludes, "the government should put a lot more effort into getting rid of the causes of violence: unemployment, the shortage of housing, poor social conditions...."

SOUTH

School Policy "Racist Folly"—The education policy for "open schools" announced by Minister Piet Clase would be laughable, if it were not so tragic, says an editorial on page 18 of Cape Town SOUTH in English, 13-19 September. Decisions on a "just education system" are delegated to white parents, who can keep a school all white by getting 10 percent plus one of the other white parents to agree with them. "The issue is not open white schools but a fair allocation of resources—which will make equal education possible—and the scrapping of the country's 17 education departments to create a single education system for all South Africans." The editorial cites statistics showing the need for more resources for education, particularly for black children. Yet, while the education situation deepens, "Clase still finds an opportunity to fool around with his calculator to check" whether the required numbers of white parents had been polled and how they voted in order to be eligible for subsidies. The editorial concludes, "What a sheer racist folly!"

Angola

Dos Santos Welcomes Western Aid For Drought

*MB1909211490 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1925 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Luanda, 19/9 (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Lubango Province [as received] on Tuesday [18 Sep] that any international humanitarian aid for the drought victims, who are also affected by the war, will be welcomed.

Speaking at the start of talks between delegations from his country and Namibia, the president said "we know that the United States and other Western countries intend to get involved in a humanitarian aid program in Angola. This aid will be welcomed and we have never rejected it."

President Dos Santos recalled that the Angolan Government had launched an appeal to the international community for emergency for people affected by the drought who are also war victims. Eduardo dos Santos said: "These people are still the main victims of acts of terrorism and destabilization due to the [words indistinct] support by several conservative countries."

Still on the question of aid, he said that should all aspects relating to transportation be dealt with, aid should be channeled to the needy wherever they might be. He said on the occasion that the Namibian authorities had agreed that part of that aid could pass through their territory. Dos Santos said: "Our government won't oppose aid that enters Angola through Namibia." However, the president said that weapons, ammunition and [words indistinct] that might aggravate the war in Angola, will not be allowed to be sent with that aid.

The delivery of international humanitarian aid to Angola's drought victims through Namibia was one of the issues discussed during the talks between the Angolan and Namibian delegations led by Presidents Eduardo dos Santos and Sam Nujoma, respectively.

Mobutu's 'Special Adviser' Arrives in Luanda

*MB1909200090 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1919 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Luanda, 19/9 (ANGOP)—Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi, Zairian president's special adviser, arrived in Luanda today (Wednesday) for a meeting with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The visit fits within the framework of the peace process in Angola and the resumption of the mediating role of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko in the internal conflict.

On 14 September the Zairian head of state said that the OAU had assigned him "a new peace mission in Angola." Mobutu said he had accepted the new mission "on behalf of all of Africa" and pledged "to work as requested by that organization."

Following the failure of the Gbadolite Accord, the peace process in Angola moved into a stage of direct contacts between the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] under the auspices of the Portuguese Government.

Nimy Ngimbi's visit occurs 11 days after the Angolan foreign affairs minister summoned the Zairian ambassador to Angola for explanations regarding the presence of two South African warships at the port of Matadi (Republic of Zaire).

The Angolan Government has accused the Republic of Zaire of allowing the use of Matadi port to unload war materiel for UNITA which has stepped up its terrorist actions in northern Angola, particularly in the provinces bordering Zaire.

International Humanitarian Aid To Transit Namibia

*MB1909133890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Windhoek Sept 19 SAPA—International humanitarian aid to Angola will be transported overland through Namibia to ensure that it reaches Angolans in the regions under UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] control, NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

President Sam Nujoma made the announcement at Lubango in southern Angola on Tuesday [18 Sep].

A 15-member delegation visited Angola at the invitation of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, where a water and energy agreement as well as a general cooperation accord were signed.

Pres. dos Santos said his country was in the grip of both civil war and drought, and he accepted international aid, even that offered by the United States. He said he wanted the aid to be distributed throughout Angola and this would only be possible if Namibia allowed some of the goods to be transported through its territory.

Pres Nujoma welcomed the proposal, saying the aid could be transported through Namibia on condition that the operation was monitored by a joint Angolan - Namibian team.

He said the agreements signed with Angola were only the beginning, as the two countries would in future cooperate on water and energy matters, trade and commerce, as well as the fishing industry.

Report on FAPLA Movements in Malanje Province

*MB1909102490 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0510 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] has intensified its military movements in Malanje Province to try and occupy UNITA [National

Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-controlled positions. Our Malanje correspondent reports:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] While we celebrate 18 September, UNITA Militant Day, the enemy has intensified its massacres, torture, rapes, and forcible drafting of youths of both sexes into its ranks, as well as its efforts to steal the people's few possessions.

A column of vehicles full of war materiel and carrying large troop contingents was seen between [name indistinct] and Quiluanje at about 1546 [1446 GMT] on 15 September. The column was traveling from Malanje to Cunde with supplies for their forces stationed there. Those forces are ready to attack FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]-controlled areas in general and Chiquita and (Maimba-Venza) in particular.

Moreover, the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] poor governing has resulted in food shortages for its army. The enemy at Monte Alegre, together with the notorious FAPLA forces stationed at Cahombo, now employ their weapons to demand corn flour, goats, sheep, and chickens from (?residents at) [words indistinct] our people no longer tolerate such savage and unpopular practices and are abandoning the area in search of better conditions and greater security. [end recording]

Reportage on Pedro Van Dunem's Visit to Portugal

For reportage on the visit to Portugal by Foreign Minister Pedro Van Dunem, including reports on his meeting with Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, please see the Portugal section of the 19 September West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

* Finance Minister Presides Over Budget Seminar

90AF0641A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 4 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] "Wages have lost their value and when this happens there can be no productive activity, only corruption and waste," said Finance Minister Aguinaldo Jaime yesterday in Luanda at the close of a seminar on the new methodology involving the General State Budget [OGE] for 1991.

The Economic and Financial Reorganization (SEF) program under way in the country has entered a new phase and the Council of Ministers has already approved a program designed to reactivate and stimulate the Public Administration sector.

The SEF proceeded from the principle that the imbalance in the economic system is, on the one hand, the result of the direct and indirect effects of the war, of a system in which the management of the economy was considered no longer efficient, and, on the other hand, of what was called financial monetary collapse.

To overcome this imbalance it was considered important to eliminate the lack of coordination which existed

among the principal instruments of the economy's management sector—namely, fitting the national plan in with the OGE so as to transform the OGE into a financial instrument of the national plan, relative to public spending.

"It was also apparent that it was necessary to end the lack of compatibility between the OGE and the exchange budget, since our present economic situation is such that the exchange budget often overlaps the OGE. When this occurs, expenditures and income incurred by the exchange budget are not covered by the OGE," said the minister of finance.

According to him, it was ascertained that the OGE itself had experienced a number of inefficiencies which needed to be eliminated. Among these there needed to be a clear-cut record of receipts and expenditures, not counting interest on the foreign debt or expenditures financed with funds from abroad, such as donations.

A second inadequacy on the part of the OGE was its failure to be realistic, since the figures on which it based its entry of receipts and expenditures did not always conform to reality; for this reason, that instrument was not very operational as in the case of the lack of control over the budget deficit and the determination of ways in which to finance that deficit.

Some of those inadequacies are now being overcome, still in the 1990 budget, considering that efforts are being made to make the OGE compatible with the exchange budget and alter the methodology involved in the elaboration of the same.

"Unfortunately, in our country these instruments are not always closely followed and, frequently, in the middle of the year there are requests to add to allocations not previously budgeted, approval being given to funds not covered by the OGE. This has created complex problems for the managerial people," said Aguinaldo Jaime.

The method used to finance our budget deficit was especially through a vacuous monetary emission which had no relationship in goods and services and therefore increased the already existing tensions inherent in our economy.

Whereas the budget deficit was being financed through foreign loans, the balance of payments continued to get worse with all the consequences that involved. The SEF reactivation program is trying to overcome this situation through a basic principle which is the crowning point of the program—namely, to restrict and in many cases eliminate expenses.

"It is for this reason that the basic objective of the government's program, recently approved, is to give the wage that each of us receives its true value. This is the result of a number of corrective measures which will be announced in the near future and for which we should all be prepared," said the head of the finance ministry.

"The country has expenditures which far exceed its income. This can no longer continue, for no one can live beyond his means; the time will come when those who advance us funds will no longer do so, fearful that we shall not be able to reimburse those funds. And this can happen if we do not in fact adopt a rigorous austerity program," said the minister.

The austerity program will begin with the administration itself so that the other participants in the economic sector's program may understand and accept the temporary sacrifices they will be asked to make.

At the seminar which lasted approximately 30 days, the participants were thoroughly briefed on the new methods involved in the preparation of the 1991 OGE and this information will be relayed to the spokesmen of the companies involved so that the workers themselves may be subsequently informed.

* Alicerces Mango Discusses Peace Negotiations

90AF0615A Lisbon JORNAL DE O DIA
in Portuguese 11 Aug 90 p 12

[Interview with UNITA's Alicerces Mango, by Adulcino Silva: "Savimbi and Eduardo dos Santos Should Lead Delegations"]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi and Eduardo dos Santos are going to meet, probably as the leaders of the delegations of their respective Angolan movements, in the fourth round of the peace negotiations, with both of them signing the cease-fire document, before the end of this year. This revelation was made first hand to O DIA by General Alicerces Mango during an interview held at the offices of the Angolan nationalist movement which is led by Jonas Savimbi.

A native of Benguela, General Alicerces Mango is a military man from FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (the armed branch of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]). He is 37 years old, married, and the father of two children, both of whom are minors. He went to the Military Application School of Angola (EAMA) in Nova Lisboa (Huaambo), after joining UNITA under the guiding hand of Brigadier Geremias at the end of 1974. He was an operative in the fighting that went on in the eastern and central parts of Angola, and was considered a good guerrilla strategist.

Affable and glib, Alicerces Mango has a military record that is considered excellent, because he has shown exceptional courage, intelligence, uncommon calm, and determination on repeated occasions in the struggle against the MPLA/PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola/Labor Party].

Calling the current phase of the negotiations between the two belligerent parties "crucial," this military man stated to our newspaper: "UNITA is expecting a peace agreement shortly with the MPLA/PT that could occur,

in its initial phase, sometime in the three days following the 15th of this month." Referring to the performance of Portuguese diplomacy with regard to the work carried out toward reestablishing peace in Angola, Alicerces Mango did not fail to point out the efforts, performance and perseverance of Dr. Durao Barroso. "He is, in fact, doing magnificent work, for which it is fair to point out his actions in this area." According to Alicerces Mango, "the peace process in Angola is irreversible."

[Silva] Is UNITA willing to let go of its armed branch as Luanda demands in order to reach a cease-fire agreement?

[Mango] That is the dream of Mr. Van-Dunem (Loy). It is true that there is not one State with two armies. Rather, Angola has, in fact, two armed forces (FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], which corresponds to the MPLA/PT, and FALA, which corresponds to UNITA.) We support the formation of a single army and not the integration of FALA into FAPLA.

[Silva] This question will certainly be discussed in the upcoming round of negotiations, since it cannot continue indefinitely...

Almost immediately, the general, not by way of answer but rather in a complementary way, says in a slow, thoughtful tone of voice: "That, in fact, is one of the points on the agenda, which I am certain will be discussed and resolved in the upcoming meeting between the two delegations."

[Silva] Luanda, or more correctly, one faction of the MPLA/PT, is accusing UNITA of wanting to perpetuate the war in Angola. What comment do you have concerning this charge?

With the calm for which he is renowned, a smile creeps across Alicerces Mango's face as he comments: "Luanda has always accused UNITA, and it has not yet tempered its language. However, the MPLA/PT systematically omits, in its public statements, the fact that it was the one that started the war against UNITA with the support of its Cuban and Soviet allies. The armed offensives have always originated from MPLA/PT. UNITA defends itself. Even when it is on the attack, it is defending itself."

With reference to the fact that has been made public, that the dialogue of Professor Cavaco Silva with UNITA is due to the pressures of Portuguese public opinion, Alicerces Mango did not wish to comment. We understood his refusal and we asked another question: "It is taken for granted in Luanda that Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi wants to be the president of the republic of Angola. Is it true or is it a lie?"

[Mango] Let Luanda say what it will, Savimbi is the president of UNITA and, whether Luanda likes it or not, he is a candidate in the free and democratic elections in Angola. It will be the people who will decide the justice of that, and we will restrict ourselves to awaiting the people's verdict, and we will submit ourselves to that verdict.

[Silva] What will happen to the MPLA/PT and to UNITA when democracy is established in Angola?

[Mango] UNITA can just pat itself on the back, because from the first moment, which goes all the way back to the time of the transition period, we have stood for democracy, a multiparty system, and free expression and free enterprise in Angola. The future, as the people say, belongs to God, and so I am not going to formulate an answer to your question, but I will tell you that UNITA will not come to an end.

[Silva] How do you foresee the reaction of the MPLA/PT in the upcoming round of negotiations with regard to recognition of UNITA?

[Mango] That is one of the points that we have been objecting to insistently with the MPLA/PT. In order to put an end to the war, there will have to be national reconciliation, and that will have to begin, in fact, with Luanda's recognition of UNITA.

[Silva] How does UNITA view the emergence of more political forces in Angola?

[Mango] We are UNITA, and we are going to continue to be UNITA, but we foresee, and we are not opposed to, the formation of several political parties with their own political programs, their own philosophies, and their own approaches to government. But everything will depend on the future that awaits us.

[Silva] What is your opinion with regard to the steps that have been taken by Portugal as a rapprochement bridge between the two belligerent movements for the peace process under way?

[Mango] Several times, prospects for differing analyses and interpretations have arisen with regard to mediation. Portugal is acting as a true mediator. It was thanks to Portugal that the two belligerent forces sat down at the table for talks. Dr. Durao Barroso has been conducting the process in the best possible manner, and we hope that he will continue to do so as he has up to now, with impartiality and with diplomacy.

Portugal Is the Only Country That Is a Peace Messenger for Angola

After a brief pause, Alicerces Mango continues: "Portugal lives and feels the problem of Angola. It is the only country that can intervene in the cease-fire successfully, by pointing out to the supervising groups the exact and necessary points for the objective that UNITA has been pursuing, as you know, for many years."

[Silva] How do you view the return of the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] to Angola?

[Mango] They say that the FNLA has been hanging around in Paris for several years now. But if it wants to return to Angola, UNITA will not oppose it. It will be welcome, because we are all Angolans.

[Silva] The next UNITA delegation to the negotiations with the MPLA/PT has been broadened, with just two civilians and five military men. Are you willing to reveal the names of the members of the delegation?

[Mango] In fact, as you say, the UNITA delegation has been broadened because that was necessary. The names of our brothers who will go to the negotiating table the next time around are: Dr. Jorge Valentim, General Armindo Lucas (Gato), General Altino Bango Sapalaco, General Eugenio Manovakola, General Alicerces Mango, Engineer Salupeto Pena, and Brigadier Zecarias Mondongue.

[Silva] Can you confirm if the upcoming meeting between the two movements is being held in Sintra?

[Mango] I only know that the upcoming round of negotiations will take place in Portugal. It will be up to Dr. Durao Barroso to name the location for the meeting, but at this moment, we still do not know. Wherever it may be, we are available. But I admit, as you said, that it is in Sintra, since we have been told that a locale close to Lisbon has been chosen.

After confirming that UNITA has more than 75,000 troops, counting regular soldiers, guerrilla fighters, and volunteer militia, Alicerces Mango, answering a question from the journalist, was unequivocal: "Mavinga has never been retaken by the MPLA/PT since that town was occupied by us." And he concluded: "The offensive called 'the final assault' was seven kilometers from Mavinga. After 137 days of intense fighting, the UNITA army, following the strategy of its high commander, Jonas Savimbi, won one of the greatest battles ever fought in all of Africa, with Mavinga continuing under UNITA's control."

With regard to the "peace corridors" proposed by UNITA, General Alicerces Mango seemed satisfied to know that this proposal, this alert, has had repercussions throughout the world, with the campaign for the "peace corridors" being skillfully conducted in Portugal by the Democracy and Peace Association for Angola.

*** Baptist Church Operates Health Center**

90AF0641B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 4 Aug 90 p 2

[Article by Luisa Rogerio]

[Text] In the midst of a sea of uncertainties, doubts, and confusion which characterize the health sector in Luanda, there is an island, apparently unsuspected. We had already spoken of it as being something strange. Cautiously, we sought such a site. We found it without much effort in a secluded area behind what is called "Mabor," near Cuca road. Precisely in the neighborhood of the former market called "Cala a Boca".

It is located in a large back-yard area where there is also an unfinished church. In front of a few run-down houses,

seated on wooden benches, people await their turn. There are principally women and many children waiting to be served. We are confused. Could that facility be the same orderly, quiet one of which we had spoken? We inquire. And in a few minutes we see the abysmal difference between the pilot medical center of the Evangelical Baptist Church in Angola, the subsidiary, and almost any hospital, first-aid station, or medical center appertaining to the Ministry of Health.

The difference began at the entrance. More than the organization itself one could see the attention given to anyone who sought information. We were amazed to see a friendly, smiling receptionist, as well the absence of disgruntled workers. These are rare situations. We introduced ourselves. Our intention was to speak with the head person. Without further ado, the individual contacted led us to Antonio Kuanzambi Kuku, director of the community health service of the Evangelical Baptist Church of Angola, who offered to speak to the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, aware of the repercussions which might ensue. He did not request or solicit a formal interview, even though duly authenticated, nor did he await authorization from any individual in charge. Nor did he suggest that we leave the questionnaire and return the following day. He made it clear that he understood the reasons for such an interview and why we were conducting it.

Antonio Kuanzambi, who is also executive secretary of the Christian Medical Mission of the Council of Evangelical Churches (CAIE) which coordinates 13 different religious denominations, said that the center has been in operation since 25 November 1985. "The church decided to implement this community-health project as a means of resolving the health problems among the people. It would be difficult to initiate the work without a point of departure. For this reason, we thought it wise to establish the center in the Petrangol [Angola Petroleum Company] area where, moreover, there was no well-equipped center in existence."

Officially speaking, it operates with the approval of the MINSA [Ministry of Health] to which it forwards information monthly through the municipal delegation of Cazenga. The programs utilized are similar to the others, conceived by the ministry. Its principal objective is preventive medicine, dealing with health education, prenatal consultations twice per week, and preschool examinations. Plans are under way for the installation of a family-planning section, but nothing has yet been done for lack of adequate conditions.

Patients are treated from Monday through Friday from 0800 hours through 1400 hours. They are divided into three distinct groups. The first comprises patients who are coming here for the first time; the second covers those who already have a clinical history; and the third includes those who have been sent here from various first-aid stations, generally from nearby areas, and even from large hospitals capable of making laboratory analyses.

A specific form is used to record and describe the consultation and for this the patient pays 1,000 kwanzas, the only payment required. The consultation is almost free, although the patient may have to return for a subsequent visit. Except for this, the patient has free access to the center.

The clinical personnel consists of six medium-class technicians, trained abroad (with equivalence status awarded by the MINSA and the Ministry of Education), seven nurses at the beginner's level, one medium-class laboratory technician, and two laboratory technicians at the beginner's level. There are also two receptionist-bookkeepers, a like number of housekeeping employees, and one individual who takes care of organizational matters and services.

Naturally they do not work without pay. The thousand kwanzas covered by the church are sufficient to pay the wages in accordance with the MINSA wage table published in the Republic's daily newspaper. The maximum wage amounts to 24,000 kwanzas and the minimum to 8,000. In like manner, all employees benefit from the normal and supplementary supply card, in keeping with the individual category, even though they are all registered with UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], and in view of the fact that the "Church pays taxes."

It is to be noted that there are 60 new cases treated every day in addition to 80 cases which have been previously treated. With regard to laboratory analyses, the figures are higher. Garcia Destino, head of the center, explains the causes for this: "Ours is the only laboratory handling many areas. We are not capable of giving an immediate answer, since we handle more than 100 triple analyses (blood, urine and feces) and 60 blood analyses. The installations and equipment are not able to keep pace with the number of requests." Nevertheless, after 48 hours the results are revealed.

On the other hand, the shortage of medicines also causes problems. The principal sources in this regard come from London, the Church's headquarters, Angomedia, and the Council of Churches which make a small contribution for this purpose. As for the remainder, it is anticipated that funds will be forthcoming for new projects. For example, the most ambitious at the moment is the construction and equipping of a bigger and more modern laboratory similar to that of the Josina Machel Central Hospital. Simultaneously, better working conditions are being sought, since, in addition to transportation, the difficulties are immense.

In this center, organization is the dominant factor. From the records, which must be kept current, to all other details. For example, the rehabilitation periods and justification for further diagnosis must not exceed three days. If, after five days of treatment, there has not been considerable improvement, the patient is immediately moved to a hospital with more adequate facilities. In this manner, certain types of "tricky deals," otherwise frequent with us, would be out of the question.

It is to be noted that in Luanda the number of centers of this type is increasing, considered by the central health authorities as a supplement to their services. The people consider this an alternative, a place where they can receive medical treatment not available in other centers. In any case, a different facility. In every respect. Seeing is believing, but more than words, it is reality which speaks. Agreed.

Mozambique

Government - Renamo Rome Peace Talks Postponed

MB1909145090 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] It has been announced in Rome that a third round of direct peace talks between the Mozambican Government and the opposition Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement has been postponed for a few weeks. The talks were to have begun in Rome yesterday.

The announcement was made by the San Egeide Community, a religious community that is hosting the peace talks. The community which is active in tackling Third World problems said there were no Renamo delegates in the Italian capital.

The movement was unable to confirm reports from Maputo that Renamo had backed out of the negotiations because the government offensive against Renamo bases was underway.

A Renamo spokesman in Lisbon, Mr. Manuel Franque, said at least 25,000 troops were being used against Renamo bases in the Ngorongosa region in central Mozambique. He said Renamo would restart negotiations only if the Mozambican Government scaled down military operations in the country. He said that although there was no cease-fire agreement, the kind of massive military operation that Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops had been conducting in central Mozambique would make it impossible for negotiations to proceed.

Mozambican officials told the Portuguese News Agency that government forces have taken four places in the vicinity of the Zambezi River valley that have been in Renamo hands for more than four years. The officials said all road links between the Zambezi provincial capital Quelimane and main district towns had been reopened.

Chissano, Assembly Deputies Discuss Peace

MB1909123090 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1100 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Report from Maputo's Fourth Congress Hall by Ezequiel Mavota]

[Text] We said earlier that President Joaquim Alberto Chissano had taken the People's Assembly by surprise when he invited deputies to ask him questions. In truth, very few deputies would have expected this.

Deputy Antonia Charas raised the issue of who is not interested in peace. She began by saying that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] had already enjoyed many opportunities. We have approved the Amnesty Law. We have introduced major changes in the country. We have already done everything in our power for peace in Mozambique and for them to be with us. Deputy Charas then asked: Mr. President, what more can we do to bring peace to Mozambique?

President Joaquim Chissano answered that the question, from the start, has been: What is Renamo and what does it want? Subsequent steps have shown that each one of their demands at the various meetings can now be answered by the people. [sentence as heard] Noting that a process for open democracy is underway, President Joaquim Chissano said: Though I am no oracle, what I can guess is that Renamo wants power. The Mozambican head of state affirmed that democracy cannot be achieved through violence or antidemocratic methods.

President Joaquim Chissano said the main task, at present, is to convince them that they enjoy the same rights enjoyed by all other citizens. They have the right to oppose other parties, including the ruling party.

Deputy (Jaime Chambal) asked a pertinent question: Has Renamo already managed to shed its image of being an extension of foreign forces?

President Joaquim Chissano replied to this question with a number of examples. He said South African President de Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela entered negotiations that appeared to be on a good course.

However, we are witnessing an outbreak of unexplainable violence in South Africa. This violence can only be explained with the existence of a destabilizing force made up of those who oppose change in that country. President Joaquim Chissano asked whether the South African Government is using those forces to weaken the ANC or whether those are independent forces opposing change, adding that he believes in the latter.

President Chissano said there are reports confirming the existence of forces that have directly or indirectly supported and still support Renamo. The Mozambican head of state revealed that, only yesterday, Renamo's Raul Domingos went to Portugal. Some reports say this visit was at Domingos' request, others say he was invited by forces in Portugal. The Mozambican head of state explained that, in addition to peace efforts, Renamo has embarked on strange moves.

Deputy Sergio Vieira intervened to say he had always been skeptical about the peace process because the armed bandit mentors are still around.

People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos is now reporting on that organ's recent work.

President Addresses Assembly

*MB2009070990 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1830 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the opening of the eighth People's Assembly session at the Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo on 19 September—recorded]

[Text] Mozambican people: You have accumulated rich and profound experiences during the 15 years of our country's independence. The debate on the draft project for revising the Constitution, our fundamental law, has just been completed.

We are holding the eighth People's Assembly session at the end of the Economic Rehabilitation Program's [PRE] third year.

Dear chairman of the People's Assembly and deputies: The last People's Assembly session was held nine months ago. Since then, important events have taken place in our region and in the international arena. We have to mention them on this solemn occasion.

The decade of the 1970's brought victories for the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, and Zimbabwe, among other peoples of the world fighting against colonialism and oppression. History will describe this decade we have just entered as a period of major change in southern Africa and the world.

Today, we can look forward to southern Africa's future with greater confidence and optimism. Our region is going through a time of irreversible change, which is the result of the southern African peoples' struggle for peace, freedom, independence, and democracy.

Since the People's Assembly's seventh session, the Mozambican people joined all peoples of the world to celebrate Namibia's birth as an independent, free, and democratic nation. We, the people of southern Africa, have every reason to be happy about Namibia's independence and the prospects for peace and stability that come with it.

When Namibia celebrated its independence, a high-ranking Mozambican team reiterated the Mozambican people's solidarity with the Namibian people. That team was led by the Mozambican head of state, who attended the independence celebrations in Windhoek.

The winds of change are blowing increasingly hard in South Africa. The release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners; the unbanning of the African National Congress [ANC] and other South African democratic forces; the lifting of the state of emergency; and the ongoing talks between South African Government and ANC teams are, without any doubt, important and positive steps toward democratizing South African society.

Nevertheless, those measures are still a long way off the ultimate goal for which the South African people have long fought. That goal is the elimination of the apartheid system.

We are convinced that all South African people will know how to build a society in which every South African enjoys equal rights. It was with great concern that we learned about the wave of violence that has hit South Africa. We support the calls of peace-loving South Africans for an end to the acts of violence that endanger the current process of transition to a democratic society.

As we enter this decade, we can say the international community no longer lives under the specter of the cold war. Instead, there is an easing of tension leading to a climate of greater understanding and cooperation. Priority has been given to the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Change in eastern countries; the EEC's expansion to 12 members; the implementation of the EEC's integration program by 1992; and the reunification of Germany next month are the greatest events Europe has experienced over the last 10 years.

We hope those events will not mean reduced cooperation between Europe and the countries in the economic south. We hope that relations between our country and the new unified Germany will expand and develop at every level. We have always enjoyed good relations with the FRG and the GDR and those relations are the foundations of our hopes. We hope that the acts of violence against Mozambican citizens by extremist German groups will only be temporary occurrences along the path of change.

The German authorities will certainly know how to bring their citizens to their senses for the good of friendship between the Mozambican and German nations.

However, this climate of constructive steps permitting an easing of tension throughout the world has been disturbed by events aggravating problems in different countries and regions of the globe. Efforts are being made to resolve these problems and there is hope for success. These are problems of war and illegal occupation of territories in the Middle East; famine; desertification; defense of the environment; refugees; unemployment; deteriorating economies; international economic relations; and so forth.

We are following events in the Persian Gulf with concern. Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait must be condemned under the terms of international law and the UN Charter.

We hereby reiterate our appeal to Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait, a sovereign state that is a member of the Nonaligned Movement. We support a peaceful resolution to the conflict between those two sister countries.

Events in Liberia are just as serious. The fratricidal war in that ungoverned country has already claimed hundreds of lives of defenseless people and created hundreds of thousands of refugees. We hereby express our encouragement for efforts by West African countries and the international community at large with a view to normalizing the situation in that country. We wish them every success.

Yet again, we are seeing billions of dollars being spent on weapons and violence, instead of being used to save the

millions upon millions of children dying of malnutrition. That money could also be used to fight various natural disasters affecting mankind, including AIDS and narcotics.

Dear deputies: We have done intensive diplomatic work since the last People's Assembly session. We were honored with visits from important international political figures. In particular, we would like to mention the way the Mozambican people welcomed the South African people's historic leader. Comrade Nelson Mandela's visit to our country bore witness to fraternal and friendly relations between the peoples of Mozambique and South Africa.

By a fortunate coincidence, Comrade Nelson Mandela turned 72 during his visit to our country. This allowed us to show our great respect, esteem, and admiration for a man who had to endure decades of incarceration simply because he believes in democracy and true freedom for his people.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation and recognition to the Mozambican people for the way they received ANC [African National Congress] deputy president Comrade Nelson Mandela and his team, which included Comrade Winnie Mandela, his wife.

Since the last People's Assembly session, we also attended important regional and international meetings. We discussed issues of the greatest importance for the lives of the people in southern Africa, Africa, and the world.

We attended the OAU summit of heads of state and government where we discussed important African political and economic issues. We attended Frontline meetings and held in-depth discussions about southern Africa's political situation.

We also attended the summit of the five Lusophone countries in Cape Verde, where we discussed ongoing peace efforts in our country and Angola and analyzed the international situation in general, and in southern Africa in particular.

We attended SADCC's [Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference] 10th anniversary celebrations, where we conveyed the Mozambican people's wishes that SADCC develop and consolidate for the good of southern Africa and all its people. After hearing an assessment report, we were pleased to learn that SADCC is steadily growing and developing. We were proud to learn that our country has given an important contribution to that growth. We believe it is necessary that the deputies to the People's Assembly and other assemblies become even more interested in SADCC programs so they can inform our citizens in general, and our youth in particular. Our youth will be responsible for continuing our healthy cooperation.

Despite SADCC's successes and the benefits SADCC's work has brought to people in southern Africa, the citizens of SADCC countries still know very little about the nature of that organization and what it stands for in Africa and the world.

Together with the ANC leadership, we attended the OAU Ad Hoc Committee's meeting on southern Africa

in Lusaka. The OAU Ad Hoc Committee created the basis for the negotiated process in South Africa aimed at eliminating the apartheid system.

During this period, we also attended the ZANU-ZAPU [Zimbabwe African National Union-Zimbabwe African People's Union] Unity Congress in Zimbabwe. This was an important step in the struggle for consolidating unity among the sister people of Zimbabwe. We also attended Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary celebrations and conveyed the Mozambican people's friendship and solidarity with the Zimbabwean people.

We paid official working visits to Libya, Algeria, the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ghana, Spain, Portugal, Rwanda, Uganda, and Switzerland within the framework of strengthening our cooperation and friendship ties with other countries, states, and peoples. In [word indistinct] in France, our country was represented at the France-Africa Summit by its head of state for the first time ever.

Internally, we paid a working visit to Maputo city and attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Mueda Massacre in Mueda.

Our intensive work in the areas of the search for peace in our country, the process for the development of democracy, and social and economic rehabilitation efforts have prevented the president of the Republic from paying working visits to the various provinces. We are happy to note that the People's Assembly chairman, the prime minister, and other members of the Council of Ministers have paid visits to the various provinces.

Dear Deputies: In addition to the aforesaid visit by ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela, our country received other important figures during this period. Those people came here to discuss issues of common interest. Among those we welcomed here, we would like to note the president of the Republic of South Africa, whom we met when we were still holding the seventh People's Assembly session.

We exchanged views on the then prevailing situation in South Africa with President Frederik de Klerk. We had the opportunity to express our viewpoints on reform underway in that country to resolve the issue of apartheid.

We also received Justin Lekhanya, chairman of the Lesotho Military Council and the Lesotho Council of Ministers; DPRK Vice President Pak Song-ch'ol; Swaziland Prime Minister Obed Dlamini; and Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob, among other officials. Those visits allowed to strengthen our friendship and cooperation with those peoples and governments.

Dear Deputies: We have been independent for 15 years, but the war of aggression and destabilization waged from abroad has not ceased. That war has resulted in the destruction of economic and social infrastructures, as well as indiscriminate massacres of defenseless civilians.

The efforts and attention of our people, the Frelimo Party, and the Mozambican Government continue to

center on the war and this only hurts our population. We have not enjoyed a minute of peace in our country ever since we achieved independence.

However, peace and the normalization of the lives of all Mozambican people are one of our people's sacred aspirations, so we will tirelessly continue looking for peaceful ways to end the brutal and devastating war waged on us from abroad.

We continue to focus our attention on current peace efforts in response to the Frelimo Party Fifth Congress' decisions. Those peace efforts are indispensable for our people's well-being and happiness. Within this framework, our government launched a process of peace initiatives seeking direct talks with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] with the mediation of Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi. These moves also enjoyed the support of other governments, organizations, and interested individuals.

As a result of this process, the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have twice held direct talks in Rome. Representatives of the Italian Government, the community of San Egeide, and our Beira archbishop attended those talks as observers.

The principal and immediate aims of those contacts are: To end the war, normalize the lives of all Mozambican people, and restore calm in our country. We came a long way to reach this stage and its results have encouraged us to continue our talks until we manage to end violence and establish peace.

Despite these significant efforts, Renamo continues resorting to delaying tactics that only stall the process of negotiations. Those ploys in no way serve the superior interests of the Mozambican nation. They can only needlessly extend our people's suffering.

After we had agreed at the second round of talks last month that the two delegations would meet in Rome again to continue the talks during the first half of September, Renamo now refuses to return to the negotiating table, alleging that the Mozambican Government is carrying out a military offensive against it. Ever since direct talks began, Renamo has refused to discuss substantive issues in the agenda both sides agreed on. It has done all it can to waste time on issues of form and other repetitive matters that are often of no interest or relevance to our country. Renamo does not wish to discuss a cease-fire agreement before political issues are resolved. Renamo also does not want to discuss political issues because of the Mozambican Government's offensive to prevent its operations of destabilization. Nevertheless, Renamo continues to kill defenseless civilians and to destroy economic and social infrastructures. Renamo expects the government to sit passively watching all this destruction and all these law and order violations.

The Mozambican Government remains determined to continue the direct talks and to remove any real obstacles in its path. We are ready to go to Rome whenever

Renamo is ready for talks. We are ready and willing to discuss any substantive issues that will allow us to move forward and satisfy our people's just aspirations.

Dear Deputies: In tandem with these peace efforts, we are implementing a process for deepening democracy on the basis of revising our Constitution, Mozambique's fundamental law.

Our people discussed and enriched the draft project for revising the Constitution with great enthusiasm, patriotism, depth, and a high sense of responsibility. The broad and wide ranging debate took place in many different sectors, within the structures of the Frelimo Party, in the people's assemblies, in social organizations, within the defense and security forces, in production units, in cities, in the rural areas, in ministries, in enterprises, in factories, in schools, in hospitals, among Mozambican communities abroad, in the workplace, and in many residential areas. In short: From Rovuma River to Maputo River, all Mozambicans exercised their right and duty actively to participate in the decision making process concerning the fate of the nation.

We salute the Mozambican people for the political maturity they showed during the debate, thereby contributing to the construction of our state and the establishment of the fundamental norms that must govern the Mozambican nation. We will present the project for revising the Mozambican Constitution to the People's Assembly Extraordinary Session soon. That project was written in conformity with the popular debate's contributions as gathered by the 150 members of the Central Commission for Revising the Constitution.

Dear People's Assembly chairman, deputies: We began implementing the PRE in 1987. The PRE was conceived to halt the Mozambican economy's downward trend, reduce internal and external financial imbalances, ensure minimum basic consumption levels and earnings for the people, and lay the foundations for economic growth. At the time, we said that the PRE would demand many sacrifices from us to ensure a return to the national economic levels of the 1980's. Three years have passed. In accordance with what we promised then, we must now assess the PRE's implementation.

During these three years of the PRE's implementation, we have witnessed substantive economic recovery at an average five percent growth rate. We must highlight the growing contributions made by industry, fisheries, construction, transportation, and communications.

Our market now has an effective supply of products and goods. In certain cases, supply has even exceeded internal demand. The current higher prices arise from the price liberalization of certain products, the partial elimination of subsidies, our currency's devaluation in relation to other currencies, salary adjustments, bank interest rates, the increase in certain customs taxes, and other customs measures needed to ensure our economy's

healthy growth. Economic agents have also introduced new dimensions to entrepreneurship, management, and production.

The PRE's positive results owe mainly to the Mozambican workers' commitment, sacrifices, and efforts for our economic recovery.

Dear Deputies: In your analysis, you must also closely assess the PRE's effects on the people to ensure that, together with the measures the Mozambican Government has outlined and is implementing, we can find the most appropriate ways to minimize those effects, particularly on the more vulnerable sections of the Mozambican population.

Dear Deputies: Mozambique is rich in maritime resources. As members of the supreme organ state power, we must attach great importance to our coastline. Fisheries play a key role in our export earnings. Thus, we must adopt pertinent norms and legislation to discipline and control the exploitation of the country's maritime resources.

In view of this, the deputies of the People's Assembly will be called on to give their opinions regarding the draft law on fisheries aimed at defining a legal framework on planning, management, licensing, maritime conservation, and the fiscalization of exports and all fishing activity.

Dear Deputies: The labor law and the general statute on state workers set rights, duties, and disciplinary rules of conduct for the workers and servants of the state.

The exercise of state power and authority is guaranteed by officials at various levels. They are people who have the same concerns and needs as any other citizen. To ensure that the fulfillment of certain functions does not prevent public workers from achieving their eventual goals, we must define a statute governing their conduct.

Moreover, the proclamation of national independence, the institutionalization of the Mozambican state, and the need to ensure supervision over economic, social, and cultural activities have required party and state central and provincial officials to assign citizens to various functions and duties within the state, party organs, economic and social bodies, state enterprises, and enterprises where there is state intervention.

Many citizens positively responded to that patriotic call. They interrupted their professional careers in enterprises and in the public sector in general to fulfill certain functions needed at the time. It is necessary and just that the law defines the rights of those citizens because their professional careers suffered so they could execute those functions.

It is within this framework that the deputies to this session must assess and discuss the draft law on the conduct, duties, and rights of senior state officials and the draft law on the correspondence of functions and

positions held by state and other workers for purposes of employing workers formerly outside the state apparatus.

We will also discuss the legislative (powers) of the People's Assembly Standing Commission and the People's Assembly Extraordinary Budget in the course of this session.

Operations With Zimbabwean Troops Against Renamo

*MB1909160290 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] Particularly serious armed bandit activity has been felt in Manica Province, but the political and military situation in Mungari Administrative Post has improved significantly. Nevertheless, the armed bandits are still mounting attacks against civilian targets, namely in the Bamba, Lolongue, and Catole communal villages.

Eduardo Singamo, chief of Mungari Administrative Post, said Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] units have destroyed several enemy camps from where the armed bandits planned raids against location headquarters and communal villages, as well as ambushes on the national highway linking Manica and Tete Provinces.

He told our correspondent that Mungari is still facing an atmosphere of insecurity caused by the terrorists who murder and abduct defenseless people. He added that FAM destroyed five major bandit camps in (Nhamasope), Chatua, (Mussungussungu), (Nhamagura), and (Nhangaze) regions in the first six months of 1990. Many bandits were killed and captured. Assorted war materiel was also captured.

In joint operations with Zimbabwean soldiers stationed in the region, FAM units freed more than 100 people forced to live with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] terrorists. [passage omitted]

Namibia

President To Depart For U.S., UN Visit 21 Sep

*MB1909183490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1600 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Windhoek Sept 19 SAPA—Namibian President Mr. Sam Nujoma is due to leave Windhoek for the United States on Friday [21 Sep] to attend the United Nations General Assembly and the world summit for children.

Information secretary, Mr. Bob Kandetu, said Pres. Nujoma would address the General Assembly and sign the Convention on the Rights of the Child before attending the UN proceedings in New York.

During his American visit, Pres. Nujoma will also open Namibia's first foreign mission, which is the Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Benin**Transition Government Comment on Azove Incidents***AB2009115690 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Transition government communique on the 16 September incidents at Azove, read by Toussaint Tchitchi, minister of information and communications—recorded]

[Text] Following the incidents that occurred in Azove, subprefecture of Akplahoue, on Sunday, 16 September 1990, and during which Mr. Segla Kpomassi was killed, the prime minister and the transition government have decided to issue the following the communique:

At a time when the citizens of our nation have come together to rebuild our country, the prime minister and the transition government deplore the occurrence of such incidents. They hereby present the regrets and heartfelt condolences of the entire nation to the bereaved family. A commission of inquiry has been dispatched to the area to shed light on this regrettable incident as soon as possible.

The grievances that led to the present incidents are worth attention and examination. Indeed, the Communist Party of Dahomey [PCD] and its subsidiary movement, the People's Convention, have, over the past few months, been openly and constantly urging the people to public disobedience, rejection of tax payment, and political violence as a means of seizing power, and the people are acting accordingly. It is common knowledge in Benin that they do not hesitate to incite the people to remove their mayors from office, to rove about markets urging taxpayers not to pay their taxes, to call for total armed rebellion, and to incite the security forces to rebellion.

Such acts complicate and render the task of the security forces difficult. Such objectives of the PCD in the present political situation appear improper and dangerous, especially as this party and its branch have willingly and obstinately turned deaf ears on any political or social dialogue. In this regard, they refused to take part in the national conference of the active forces of the nation, because they certainly expected the conference to fail. But the sudden awakening of our entire people made the national conference the most democratic debate ever held in our country and also a success. This conference, therefore, opened the way peacefully to the current political changes. It appears obvious today that the PCD behavior, since the end of the national conference, is based on a deliberately planned strategy of destabilization. The PCD appears to be engaged in the desperate pursuance of the policy of a political party that cannot keep pace with the major political changes under way in our country and in the world and which does not want to come out of its world of set ideas. Otherwise, what else could have motivated its call on the people to refuse to pay market taxes and basic rates? Honestly speaking, do

they believe that a state can exist without financial resources and that it is not the citizens' responsibility to contribute to raising such financial resources? It is the citizens' contributions that help, among others, to constitute the necessary resources for economic and social investments as well as the regular payment of salaries. It is binding on all Beninese taxpayers to contribute to the national wealth by paying their taxes.

In regard to the management of the funds of local collectivities, the transition government has already adopted the principle of joint management, namely the joint management of cooperatives by the local administration and representatives of the people. The aim of this policy is to set up democratic structures that will be in charge of controlling the resources of the local collectivities.

In this case, who should be in charge of collecting taxes? How will the funds be used? Who would be in charge of controlling the use of the money? The transition government plans to set up democratic structures with the help of the people, development associations, political factions as well as all other democratic associations.

This is an appeal to the sense of responsibility of all citizens. Our desire to build a law-abiding country, makes it compulsory to abide by the law and it is, therefore, inconceivable to obtain power through violence. Or, does the party concerned believe that by using such methods, it will turn itself into a martyred party?

In any case, the transition government is hereby making the commitment to shed light on the Azove incidents. The transition government has confidence in the maturity and the sense of responsibility of our nation and is, hereby, renewing its call on the PCD and the People's Convention, to join in the ongoing democratic process in the country in order to contribute to the consolidation of a law-abiding state.

Issued in Cotonou on 18 September 1990.

Ghana**Rawlings Said 'Committed' to ECOMOG Operations***AB1909172790 Dakar PANA in English
1538 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] Accra, 19 Sept. (GNA/PANA)—Ghana's head of state, Jerry Rawlings has said that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is still committed to the peacekeeping operations in war-torn Liberia because of the lives at stake there.

In an interview with the state-owned DAILY GRAPHIC published Wednesday, Rawlings said the position of the five countries contributing to the peacekeeping force, known as the ECOWAS Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) has not changed. He said the concerns of ECOWAS and the mandate given to ECOMOG are clear

and unambiguous: "There was the need to act to stop the carnage and senseless killings of not only Liberians but other nationals."

Some foreign nationals have already been evacuated but there is concern for those still holed up in Liberia in the most inhumane conditions, he said, adding that efforts were being made to save those lives also. Rawlings noted that "the erratic behaviours" of the warring factions has made the peacekeeping exercise more delicate and hazardous.

Referring to a rebel artillery strike against a Ghanaian ship with ECOMOG Friday, Rawlings said the peacekeeping force did not expect such an attack against "a ship performing escort duties alongside the ships evacuating Ghanaians and other refugees."

"In such situations our response had to be swift and decisive," he said in an apparent reference to air strikes against positions of the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia which attacked the Ghanaian naval vessel.

"The general mandate given to ECOMOG remains valid but the commanders have been permitted to use military judgement to avert reoccurrence of the unexpected incident involving the patrol ship."

Asked about views that Ghana must re-examine the extent of its commitment to ECOMOG in view of the attitude of some other countries in the sub-region, he pointed out that Ghana's good international reputation was not won through the pursuit of insular policies or narrow-mindedness or through shirking of responsibilities.

"Could we have lived with the guilt and irresponsibility of abandoning our own nationals to be slaughtered as was happening... and the irresponsibility of abandoning any of the ethnic groups knowing the fate that awaits them?", he asked.

Rawlings Meets Kuwait Envoy, Discusses Crisis

*AB1909181990 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has called on the international community to persuade Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. Chairman Rawlings made the call when he received a special message from the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh al-Sabah, at the Castle, Osu, today. It was delivered by the Kuwaiti minister of communications, Mr. Habib Hayat.

Chairman Rawlings said any possible means must be found to persuade President Saddam Husayn to withdraw his troops from Kuwaiti territory. He suggested that a neutral force must be set up to take care of the disputed territory. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings regretted that what is taking place in the Gulf would eventually

affect the poor and the innocent. He therefore expressed the hope that a peaceful and amicable solution would be found to the crisis.

A member of the PNDC and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr. P.V. Obeng, expressed his gratitude to the Kuwaiti Government for coming to brief Ghana about the situation in the Gulf.

Quainoo Says Must Mount 'Limited Offensive'

*AB1909144190 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 Sep 90*

[Text] The commander of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, said today that the defensive posture of ECOMOG is a deliberate choice because ECOMOG is essentially a peacekeeping force. Such a posture, he said, easily makes his troops sitting ducks.

Gen. Quainoo, who was speaking to the Ghana News Agency [GNA] after briefing the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings on the military situation, said his forces now have no choice but to mount a limited offensive in order to protect their positions against attacks by rebel groups and enforce a cease-fire in Liberia.

Gen. Quainoo noted that this is probably the most difficult assignment ever planted on his shoulders. He said it has not been easy to draw and maintain the lines between combat and contact with the rebel groups. This has further been aggravated by the episode involving Prince Johnson and Samuel Doe at the headquarters, which has heightened tension among the troops and caused strain and stress. In spite of this, the commander noted, the troops are putting up a very courageous and mature performance.

He explained that peacekeeping operations are normally straight forward assignments, but the ECOMOG mission is different because of the complex nature of the problem in Liberia compounded by the rebellious mentality of rival groups.

Gen. Quainoo said there are antagonistic tribal forces involved, and each enjoyed the support of one kind or another. He said ECOMOG has been given a fresh mandate to ensure speedier realization of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] aims and objectives. The general stressed that thousands of lives are still in danger, and we all have a responsibility to prevent further carnage. In this connection, the ECOMOG command structure as well as ECOMOG personnel and other logistics are being augmented and improved.

Gen. Quainoo has already briefed the chairman of ECOWAS, President Dawda Jawara, and will be briefing

President Ibrahim Babangida and the heads of state of other ECOMOG troop-contributing countries.

Further on Quainoo Remarks

AB1909193490 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The commander of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force in Liberia, Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, says he is positive that the force will succeed in its task. [passage omitted] Lt. Gen. Quainoo maintained, however, that the situation in Liberia would have been worse than what it is but for the presence of the peacekeeping force. He explained that what ECOMOG was doing was to enhance its effectiveness by reorganizing its role and force structure with reinforcement. The commander added that arrangements were being made for the interim government to start functioning from Monrovia.

Meanwhile, one of the Nigerian warships involved in the ECOWAS peacekeeping operations in Liberia, NNS Damisa, has arrived in Freetown, the Sierra Leonean capital, with refugees, mostly nationals of Sierra Leone and Guinea. They include two injured senior military officers of the army of late President Samuel Doe. Some of the refugees, who spoke with a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Freetown, Pius Egbohor, expressed gratitude to Nigeria for her tremendous assistance. The refugees, who have been under the care of Nigerian troops for the past two weeks, will be handed over to their respective embassies in Freetown.

Exile Group Criticizes ECOMOG Participation

AB1909180590 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 19 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] An exiled Ghanaian opposition movement, the Democratic Alliance of Ghana, has launched a bitter attack on Ghana's part in the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], in Monrovia. In the past week, ECOMOG has been taking a more direct action in its efforts to end the fighting between the rival rebel forces of Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor. Johnson has struck up some kind of cease-fire with ECOMOG, and at the weekend, Ghanaian planes were apparently in action over Monrovia, attacking positions held by Charles Taylor. But now, the Democratic Alliance has called on Ghana to get out of the peacekeeping force. Julien Marshal asked the Alliance's spokesman, A.K. Adisebo, why they wanted Ghana out of ECOMOG:

[Begin recording] [Adisebo] Firstly, they have no mandate whatsoever from the Ghanaian population to be in Liberia. Second, if they have gone there at all, which is characteristic of Rawlings, he has no right whatsoever to ask for the bombardment of these helpless people. He has no right, no moral right whatsoever. And thirdly,

Rawlings, he is part of troops... [changes thought] He sent troops there to go and do what? To go and install democracy? How? What about Ghana? He has no moral right. He is becoming a laughingstock. [Marshal] Can I just ask you, do you disapprove of the whole idea of ECOWAS becoming involved in Liberia, or is it simply Ghana being a part of the ECOWAS peacekeeping force?

[Adisebo] We disapprove of their presence there. What they have achieved is to prolong the suffering of the ordinary people in Liberia, and Liberians are capable of dealing with their own internal affairs.

[Marshal] With all due respect, before the arrival of ECOWAS, the people of Liberia did not seem to be making (?a fine enough) job of that.

[Adisebo] I think it was on a point of resolution. It was on a point of resolution, but what has brought the stalemate is basically the recognition of the failure of Taylor to recognize the presence of ECOWAS, the troops there. That has brought about the stalemate in terms of the new negotiations.

[Marshal] So you believe that not only Ghana but that also all ECOWAS forces should pull out of Liberia?

[Adisebo] Basically, this is it, and we are demonstrating on Monday at the Ghana High Commission, and we will be joined by nationals of those member countries of ECOWAS who have sent troops into Monrovia.

[Marshal] But my understanding was that ECOWAS went in there on the principle that it was up to Africans to solve African problems, and this was a regional African issue which ECOWAS felt they ought to address themselves to (?by virtue) of a peace plan, and went in on that basis. How can you possibly object to an intention to bring peace to a country?

[Adisebo] We do not object to any meaningful plan to bring peace into the situation in Monrovia or Liberia, but the way and manner that the whole thing has evolved into is what we are against, because no careful preparation was made, not enough time or thought was given to this. [end recording]

Guinea-Bissau

Minister on Multiparty System, Vieira Candidacy

AB1909221190 Dakar PANA in French
1713 GMT 18 Sep 90

[Text] Bissau, 18 Sep (ANG/PANA)—Vasco Cabral, minister of state at the Presidency of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, today disclosed in Bissau that Joao Bernardino Vieira, the present head of state, might be a candidate for the presidency of the Republic in 1993. In an interview with the national television, the minister stressed that, in his capacity as the general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, PAIGC, Nino Vieira might run for the

presidential post in 1993 when a multiparty system is introduced in Guinea-Bissau.

Vasco Cabral, who is also permanent secretary of the PAIGC Central Committee, added that only a physical disability might prevent the PAIGC secretary general from being candidate for the presidency of the Republic. Mr. Vieira is a charismatic figure not only at home, but also in Africa, he stated, stressing that he is a spearhead of Guinea-Bissau's history.

Furthermore, according to Cabral, the PAIGC is about to pursue an overture policy during the transition period in Guinea-Bissau (1991-1993) to determine the political forces desirous of being established in the country. He stated that some opposition formations have already held contacts with the PAIGC and that their grievances will be examined to help set the rules for the game.

Mr. Cabral was of the view that all the political formations had to pledge to serve the people's interests and act in accordance with the laws in force, and that the number of people that can constitute a political organization will be specified. The PAIGC Central Committee general secretary remarked that the principle of challenge is permitted within this party, stressing: We have discussion groups and people who, individually, have divergent opinions that we respect.

Liberia

Interim Government Delayed by 'Procedural Matters'

AB1909174490 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT
19 Sep 90

[Text] Freetown, Sept 19 (AFP)—Procedural matters are delaying the official announcement of the recently formed interim government of Liberia, spokesman Tom Kamara said here Tuesday. He did not say what these were but confirmed reports that the interim government secretariat will be based in Freetown "within the next weeks." He said this would be a temporary base and the "final stage on the way to Monrovia."

Mr. Kamara said the interim government "is still awaiting a response from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia for a political dialogue aimed at ending the current impasse." He said the interim government "is not going to relent in its goal to get all dissident forces to the conference table to map out a strategy for stability in Liberia."

According to Mr. Kamara 'diplomatic overtures' had been made to Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny urging him "to play a leading role in these current efforts."

AFP Reports Quainoo, Johnson, Taylor Remarks

AB1909185590 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT
19 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Lagos, Sept 19 (AFP)—West African troops deployed in war-torn Liberia will mount an "all-out offensive against the rebel factions" and take "enforcement action" to win a ceasefire, their Ghanaian leader said here Wednesday. Lieutenant-General Arnold Quainoo made the announcement after an hour-long meeting with Nigerian Vice-President Augustus Aikhomu and Defence Minister Sani Abacha.

Earlier Wednesday, in Ghana, Gen. Quainoo met head of state Jerry Rawlings, and announced a "limited" offensive by his force to protect its positions against rebel attacks. Gen. Quainoo, who had been touring countries which have contributed to the five-nation peacekeeping force set up by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), added that he had a "new mandate". [passage omitted]

Prince Johnson and the late Mr. Doe both welcomed the intervention, but the rebels led by Mr. Johnson, who has declared himself acting president, last week said it had taken some 60 ECOMOG soldiers hostage to encourage the force "to take more decisive action" according to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Taylor for his part has captured up to 3,000 Ghanaians and Nigerians and on Monday abducted about 30 Lebanese nationals in an attack on their embassy in Monrovia, according to informed sources Wednesday in the Sierra Leone capital Freetown, citing radio contacts.

The sources added that Mr. Taylor had ordered his men to take foreign nationals from Monrovia's eastern Sinkor district to Kakata 55 kilometers (35 miles) north of Monrovia. They said the move was to clear the way for rebel advances toward the executive mansion where the remaining Doe loyalists in his Krahn tribe were dug in for a last stand against Mr. Taylor and Prince Johnson's men.

Also in Freetown on Wednesday, a spokesman for the Liberian interim government set up under ECOWAS auspices early this month said the official announcement of names was being delayed by procedural matters. The spokesman, Tom Kamara, said "all dissident forces" in Liberia should be brought to the conference table, noting that the interim government was "still awaiting a response" from Mr. Taylor's NPFL.

The interim government, formed in Banjul at a conference among Liberian religious leaders and politicians, is unofficially said to be led by academic and constitutional expert Amos Sawyer, who has been touring West African nations.

A group of 14 "citizens of Liberia" has sent a letter to the ECOWAS chairman, Gambian President Dawda Jawara, dismissing the interim government as "illegal and unconstitutional" and calling for the withdrawal of

the ECOMOG forces. The letter, made available to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Abidjan and signed by "representatives" of Liberia's various regions, professed to be the outcome of a convention of "the Liberian movement against foreign intervention" held in Kakata on September 6.

NPFL Spokesman Reacts to Quainoo

AB1909192190 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 19 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] It looks as though the war in Liberia is going to heat up. In the past week, the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], has been increasing its direct involvement against Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front rebels, who have been persistently opposed to ECOWAS involvement. And now the leader of the ECOWAS force, General Arnold Quainoo, has announced, after talks with Nigeria's Vice President Admiral Aikhomu, that his forces will fight against Charles Taylor to bring about a cease-fire in Liberia. [passage omitted]

On the line, Robin White asked Tom Woewiyu, the Patriotic Front spokesman, how he reacted to General Quainoo's announcement:

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] We have done absolutely nothing to Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and any of these countries to provoke the type of aggression that they have mounted against us, and what I can tell you is that this type of aggression can only strengthen our own resolve to defend our sovereignty, and we will do so.

[White] So, you are not going to give up?

[Woewiyu] We have absolutely no reason to give up. As a matter of fact, it makes us stronger, but, I mean, the most important point I will like to make here, Robin, is that those countries, our own neighbors, that are involved in this type of aggression against us must know and must start to think and realize that we too will respond against them. We will do everything to repel this type of aggression, and whatever pain they are imposing on us, we will reverse all of that on them, too.

[White] Have you lost any territory at all since the ECOMOG force moved in?

[Woewiyu] As a matter of fact, we have gained more territory, because they are now confined to the inner city of Monrovia. They have not moved anywhere. Of course, they have done some destruction, some really serious wanton destruction. Recently the bombs that were dropped in the Monrovia area, one of them landed on an old girls school at (?Lakere), which was now housing nothing but displaced people, and several hundred people got killed in that area. We do not have a location. Our army, our fighting forces are not concentrated in any spot where anyone can throw a bomb and

do anything. Every living Liberian in Liberia is an army in itself, so parachuting into Liberia is like committing suicide. Any time they want to do that, they can do that. We are prepared, and we will deal with them.

[White] What about the support you are getting and have been getting from the Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso? Are they still supporting you now?

[Woewiyu] I would not want to say any of these countries, the Ivory Coast or Burkina Faso, is supporting us. If these countries of that magnitude were supporting us, I do not think this war would have lasted that long, but at the rate that Ghana has declared war on Liberia, there is no doubt in my mind that some of these countries, some of whom we would have restrained from helping us, will have to come forward and help us.

[White] Mr. Woewiyu, can I get this straight? Are you about to ask Burkina Faso and the Ivory Coast to give you more military support? Is that what you are saying?

[Woewiyu] No, I am not saying that. I am not saying there is any particular country that I am going to ask, but I am saying to you that we deserve the right to ask when another group of African countries, for whatever their motive, decide that they are going to band together and annihilate our population; then of course, we have a right to look to some other friends and other countries that know that, as Africans, we do not deserve this type of treatment, and that there are countries that will be willing to come forward to help us. It does not necessarily have to be the Ivory Coast or Burkina Faso.

[White] So, have you been asking unnamed countries to come forward?

[Woewiyu] Oh, of course—not only that we have been asking, we have had offers from unnamed countries for better weapons, for better help that will bring this thing to an end, but we thought that...

[White, interrupting] And will you now accept those offers?

[Woewiyu] We will have no choice but to do that.

[White] Mr. Woewiyu is it not about time to call it a day now?

[White] I would say, Robin, it was about time to call all this off when Doe was killed—all the Liberian people were in a position to sit down, and we have offered this, we have never refused. There has been no time that anyone called a meeting for mediation that we were not there.

[White] Mr. Woewiyu, you are refusing to cooperate with ECOMOG; that is what is happening.

[Woewiyu] But you cannot cooperate with somebody that comes in your home with an arm and tries to intimidate you to accept a government that has no basis at all. That is a bump!

[White] They came in to help, Mr. Woewiyu, they came in to help.

[Woewiyu] They did not come in to help. They came in shooting. [end recording]

Prince Johnson Appeals to Taylor To Surrender

AB1909211390 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 19 Sep 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The suffering in Monrovia goes on. It looks as though it will get worse before it gets better, although there has been another cease-fire offer from Taylor's rival, Prince Johnson. Elizabeth Blunt has just sent this report from Monrovia:

[Begin Blunt recording] The past three days have brought fresh terror to residents in central Monrovia. Immediately after President Doe's death, about 1,000 of his supporters surrendered to the peacekeeping force and were evacuated to the port. Those who remained were the ones who were determined to fight on. They also appeared to have decided that, if they were to die, they would leave nothing to their enemies, and they have roamed through the city looting, killing, and setting buildings on fire. Prince Johnson's men have not been strong enough to defeat them or to check their activities. What they have been doing is to send groups of men around looking for anyone identified with President Doe and killing them in a parody of the kind of death squad that Doe himself employed.

New bodies are accumulating on the beaches that were the favorite killing grounds for Doe's men. Now, a new attempt has been made to get President Doe's last supporters to surrender and leave the area. Johnson's men were told in the early afternoon to hold their fire while the peacekeeping force tried to get the remaining soldiers out. Meanwhile, the rebel faction leader, Prince Johnson, issued a statement calling for national reconciliation, saying that revolution was not revenge, and promising an amnesty to all Liberians regardless of tribe, religion, or political views. He called on the rival rebel leader, Charles Taylor, whom he referred to as his brother, and his men, to join the quest for reconciliation by laying down their arms and surrendering to the peacekeeping force, promising that neither they nor members of the Liberian Army would be attacked. He urged the soldiers to leave the barracks area, withdraw into the Executive Mansion, and wait to be evacuated. [end recording]

Lull in Fighting on All Fronts Reported

AB1909133490 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 0630 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] In Liberia, there has been a relative lull in the fighting on all fronts within the past 48 hours. According to the BURKINA NEWS AGENCY special correspondent in

Monrovia, the atmosphere in Buchanan, Liberia's second largest town, is now peaceful. In short, Buchanan, which was liberated in May by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, has only bitter memories of the liberation war, a war that should have ended a few weeks ago, had the White Helmet troops of the Economic Community of West African States not intervened.

Relief, Military Supplies Shipped to Nation

AB1909140690 Dakar PANA in English
1251 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, 19 Sept (PANA)—Nigeria Tuesday [18 Sep] shipped out 300 tonnes of food, relief and military supplies to Liberia, the government-owned newspaper, "NEW NIGERIAN" reported Wednesday. The food items on board the Nigerian national shipping line vessel, include rice, beans, yams, frozen meat and gari.

The military hardware comprise armoured personnel carriers, three armoured cars, two water tankers, seven jeeps, 10 trailer-loads of ammunition and six artillery batteries.

Meanwhile, another batch of 200 Nigerians trapped in Liberia by the fighting is expected in Lagos on board of a national shipping line vessel, MV River Oli, officials said in Lagos.

Togolese Foreign Minister Yaovi Adodo Tuesday briefed Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida about proposals for achieving peace in Liberia. Adodo delivered a special message from Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema to Babangida.

Niger

Government To Send Troops to Saudi Arabia

AB2009112890 Dakar PANA in English
1000 GMT 20 Sep 90

[Text] Niamey, 20 Sep. (ANP/PANA)—The Niger Government has decided to send a military contingent to Saudi Arabia following a request from this country. This was announced Wednesday in Niamey after an extraordinary session of the Supreme Council for National Orientation, the supreme body of the country's ruling political party, National Movement for a Developed Society (MNSD).

The strength of the contingent and the modalities of this operation will be determined jointly by the two governments, according to a communique released after the meeting. Niger is the second sub-saharan country, after Senegal, to participate in the current deployment of troops by countries in Saudi Arabia following the occupation of Kuwait on 2 August by Iraqi troops and its annexation four days later.

The meeting also discussed the conflict in Liberia, according to the communique, which expressed the concern of the Niger Government about the situation in this country and launched an urgent appeal to the warring factions for a ceasefire and the restoration of peace and national unity.

Nigeria

Babangida, Benin's Soglo Discuss Sugar, Border

AB1909220690 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Nigeria and Benin Republic today in Lagos reviewed the operations of their joint sugar and cement companies. This formed part of the discussions between President Ibrahim Babangida and that country's prime minister, Mr. Nicephore Soglo.

Mr. Soglo's visit was the first since he became the prime minister of Benin, provided the two countries the opportunity to share common experiences and explore new areas of cooperation. The minister of external affairs, retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, told newsmen that the two countries also considered ways of avoiding frictions along their common border.

President Babangida Hails Southeast Asia Mission

AB1909224290 Dakar PANA in English
1634 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, 19 Sept. (NAN/PANA)—President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria has described the mission of a 64-member presidential economic mission to Malaysia and Indonesia as a national success and said it would be a source of inspiration to the leaders of the G-15 countries.

The president, who received the entire delegation at his official residence in Dodan Barracks in Lagos Tuesday, observed that the success of the mission was reflected in the various communiques, memoranda of understanding, joint venture proposals and co-operation arrangements which they signed during their visits to the two South-East Asian countries. The mission, which left Nigeria on 31 August to explore possibilities of opening up bilateral links between Nigeria and Asian countries to enhance South South co-operation, returned to Lagos Monday.

Babangida explained that the Federal Government's approval of the composition of the delegation, which comprised private sector businessmen and public officials, was predicated on the belief that a marriage of the public and private sectors is essential, if genuine progress was to be made.

Recalling accounts of how Malaysia and Indonesia had progressed in spite of multi-racial compositions and multi-religiosity, he said he had always maintained that Nigerians could achieve any goal once they were committed to it.

What you have seen confirms what I have always believed, which is that, whenever Nigerians are committed to a common cause and decide to work together in furtherance of that cause, nothing can stop us," he remarked. [no beginning quote as received]

He also expressed happiness over the establishment of the Nigeria G-15 Economic Co-operation Council and a secretariat to translate the ideals and principles of achieving South-South co-operation into reality.

Dock Workers Strike; Vessel to Liberia Loaded

AB1909150990 Dakar PANA in English
1421 GMT 19 Sep 90

[Text] Lagos, 19 Sept. (NAN/PANA)—Dock workers at Appapa Port in Lagos have embarked on an indefinite strike following arrest of their members by police. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA [NAN] who visited the port on Tuesday, found no dock workers at the berths and sheds except Berth 19 where the NNSL vessel LN MV River Majidun, carrying troops and relief materials to Liberia was berthed. At Berth 19, soldiers were seen loading materials and equipment into the vessel which would leave for Freetown en-route Liberia later in the day.

A spokesman for the dock workers told NAN that the police arrested some of their workers because they had no port passes. He asserted that even when the workers presented their identity cards issued by the National Dock Labor Board, the police still went ahead with the arrest.

On the other hand, the assistant commissioner of police in charge of Lagos port, Alhaji Abdulrahim Yusuf, claimed that his men raided the port to arrest "undesirable elements," who vandalise people's property. He explained that of the 30 persons arrested during the raid, 17 had been charged while six were identified as dock workers.

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